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Carter Nominated on 1st Ballot; Mondale Is His Running Mate



United Press International.

L OVER, INCLUDING THE SHOUTING—Ohio delega- whooping it up on the convention floor as their votes ped the balance to give Jimmy Carter the nomination.

Minnesotan Chosen From 6 Candidates

NEW YORK, July 15 (IHT).—Sen. Walter Mondale, a liberal Minnesota Democrat, was picked today by Jimmy Carter as his vice-presidential running mate.

Calling the selection "one of the most difficult decisions I have ever had to make," Mr. Carter said nevertheless he had "absolutely no doubt I have made the right decision."

His announcement, made at a 10 o'clock news conference the morning after his own nomination, ended virtually the only bit of suspense—whom he would select—generated by the Democratic National Convention, which from its outset Monday clearly intended to make Mr. Carter its candidate.

• A profile of Mondale appears on Page 2.

The convention will vote its expected approval of Sen. Mondale this evening, after which both he and Mr. Carter will make their formal acceptance speeches, setting the philosophical tone for the Democratic campaign this fall.

Mr. Carter said that during the last 30 days he had changed his mind three times about a possible running mate before picking the 48-year-old Minnesotan.

But he said that, as he got to know Sen. Mondale better and studied his "record and capabilities," he had "discerned a great compatibility between him and myself on major issues that face the nation."

Sen. Mondale, he said, "has a great feeling of understanding and compassion for people who need the services of government. I think he has demonstrated sound judgment in times of difficulty and think he has the trust of a wide range of Democrats."

Moreover, said the nominee, Sen. Mondale "has a very clear concept of what the presidency should be."

Mr. Carter all along has said an overriding factor in his choice would be whether he felt his running mate was fully qualified to take over the presidency if necessary.

Sen. Mondale, who got the word in an 8:30 a.m. phone call from Mr. Carter, came with his wife, Joan, to the news conference and said:

"To be selected as a vice-presidential running mate at any time is a high honor and a great challenge, but particularly to be selected by this remarkable and good man who brought so much hope to this country [and] who will be elected to the presidency."

Sen. Mondale had declared himself a candidate for the presidency about three years ago but abandoned the race 19 months ago after determining he lacked the wide support he felt was needed.

Today, standing alongside Mr. Carter, he said he has had a chance to know Mr. Carter better in the last few weeks and finds him "an uncommon man, terribly gifted, committed, skilled, but above all a good man. I am proud and honored to be a part of his team."

Mr. Carter said that, after he had called Sen. Mondale, he called the five other senators on his final list to inform them they were not picked. "Everyone was very gracious," he told reporters. "They didn't indicate any overt disappointment. They pledged themselves to support me and whomever I chose."

The five others were Senators Edmund Muskie of Maine, John Glenn of Ohio, Adlai Stevenson 3d of Illinois, Frank Church of Idaho and Henry Jackson of Washington.

Mr. Carter said that although "several very serious allegations [had been] made against some of the senators I was considering, I don't know anything that would have been embarrassing about any of the six."

He said Sen. Mondale had a slight medical problem of high blood pressure. But he said an independent medical analysis of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.

THE TICKET—Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter and his running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, at news conference yesterday. From left: Mrs. Mondale, the senator, Mrs. Carter, and the candidate.

Ohio's Votes Put Georgian Over the Top

By David S. Broder

NEW YORK, July 15 (WP).—The Democratic party last night nominated Jimmy Carter of Georgia for president on the first ballot.

The 51-year-old former governor seized his prize by an overwhelming margin. The roll call moved with the same efficiency as the Carter campaign, concluding before midnight.

Mr. Carter watched on television from his hotel suite as the delegates to the 37th Democratic National Convention cast their votes.

The roll call was held during prime television time, after the nominating speeches for Mr. Carter and three other hopefuls —anti-abortion candidate Ellen McCormack, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and Gov. Edmund Brown jr. of California.

• A profile of Carter is on Page 2.

Mr. Carter received 2,238 votes; Rep. Udall got 329 1/2; Gov. Brown, 300 1/2, and Mrs. McCormack, 22. There were 136 votes for other candidates. The vote was made unanimous on a motion by the Georgia delegation after Gov. Brown turned over all but two of California's votes to Mr. Carter.

Not in Doubt

But the outcome had not been in doubt since June 9, when a cascade of key endorsements following the last of his 17 primary victories of the year, in Ohio, pushed Mr. Carter past the 1,505 votes needed for nomination.

From the beginning, when Mr. Carter began his 18-month campaign on Dec. 12, 1974, he had insisted in defiance of the conventional wisdom: "I don't believe this will be a brokered convention. I believe I will win on the first ballot."

And last night he was proved right—both as a prophet and as a political tactician who routed 11 opponents in a campaign that began forming in Mr. Carter's mind as long ago as September, 1972.

Unimpressed by the White House contenders in his party *who had made courtesy calls* at the governor's mansion in Atlanta in 1972 and certain of the defeat of Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, Mr. Carter began planning then for this year's campaign.

A Reminder

The roll call of the states served as a reminder of the stages by which "Jimmy who" had become the 26th man nominated by the Democrats for president since their first convention in 1832.

The roll call began with Alabama—whose governor, George Wallace, had been the first barrier to Mr. Carter's ambitions. Until Mr. Carter, a racial moderate, could supplant Gov. Wallace, a onetime segregationist, as the spokesman for the South, he could not become a national candidate. Gov. Wallace endorsed his conqueror last month and last night—after a long bit of oratory that angered the impatient assembly—Alabama gave Mr. Carter 30 votes and Gov. Wallace only 9.

The roll call continued past Arizona and California—whose favorite sons, Rep. Udall and Gov. Brown, were, respectively, Mr. Carter's most persistent and most successful challengers.

Then came Florida, which Mr. Carter visited 33 times last year alone, laying the base for the March 9 primary victory over Gov. Wallace that made it clear the South had a new voice. Florida gave Mr. Carter 70 votes.

Daley Impressed

Illinois followed, with Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley announcing 164 votes for the man who had impressed him mightily—not only by winning the March 16 primary but also by his demeanor of toughness and respect in all private dealings. It was Mayor Daley who led the June 9 endorsement parade that clinched Mr. Carter's nomination.

A moment later, Iowa added its 25 votes—a reminder of Mr. Carter's first victory this year, in the Jan. 19 Iowa caucuses. The nominee had bragged that he had been in more than 100 towns and cities in the state, a symbol of the intensity of the grass-roots (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

ricans Drop Condemnation

ecurity Council Fails to Get ecision on Israel, Hijacking

NITED NATIONS, N.Y., y 15 (AP).—A stalemated Security Council was unable to conn either Israel or hijacking t-ended debate yesterday on el's rescue of hijack hostages Uganda.

U.S.-British proposal asking countries to condemn and punish hijackers failed to win approval when it got the votes of only 6 of the 15 countries on the Council. Two abstained and 7 announced they were not participating.

Nine votes are needed for approval.

African countries earlier abandoned their effort to have the Council condemn the July 4 Israeli commando raid as a "flagrant violation" of Uganda's territorial sovereignty. The African draft was one vote short of the nine needed for approval but in any case faced a U.S. veto.

Five Join U.S.

African and other Third-World countries said they opposed hijacking but they insisted that the only issue before the Council was the Israeli violation of Ugandan territory.

The Israeli commandos rescued more than 100 passengers and crew members of an Air France jetliner diverted by pro-Palestinian hijackers to Uganda.

The United States, Britain, Japan, Sweden, France and Italy voted for the anti-hijacking proposal. Romania and Panama abstained while China, the Soviet Union, Tanzania, Benin, Guyana, Libya and Pakistan did not participate in the voting.

The rival African proposal was not voted upon. A co-sponsor, Ambassador Salim Salim of Tanzania, announced that it was being withdrawn but would remain in the Security Council record. He charged that some countries on the Council wanted "to com- (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Ford Greets Schmidt, Lauds West Germany

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was welcomed to the White House today with a 21-gun salute.

"I can say without exaggeration that bilateral relations would not be better," Mr. Schmidt told President Ford at the start of a two-day visit. Mr. Ford, in turn, praised West Germany as a "true friend and ally which shares our deep commitment to peace and democracy." He said that, since the end of World War II, West Germany has achieved "stability, social justice and economic well-being."

With thousands of invited guests ringing the White House south lawn, Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Ford inspected an honor guard while military band played.

Arafat May Meet Assad

Lebanese Left Said to Weigh Syrian Partial Pullback Offer

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, July 15.—Fighting subsided here today while Palestinian and leftist leaders met to consider a reported offer of a limited, conditional withdrawal of Syrian troops in Lebanon.

Palestinians said fierce street battles continued in the city of Baalbek in the Bekaa valley, 55 miles northeast of Beirut. But these reports conflicted with accounts from local newsmen, who said the city was generally calm following its fall to Syrian forces yesterday. The newsmen said scattered clashes were continuing but the Syrians appeared to be in control of the city following the capture of the Weyfel Palestinian camp on its outskirts.

In Beirut, Christian militiamen were still laying siege to the Palestinian camp of Tal Zaatar in the southeastern suburbs. Palestinians said they repulsed the 55th attack on the encircled camp in 24 days.

But in the rest of Beirut, the usual artillery and mortar fire subsided to scattered exchanges of machine-gun and sniper fire.

The decline in the intensity of the fighting coincided with reports that Palestinian guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat will go to Damascus tomorrow for reconciliation talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, as urged by the Arab League and a Libyan mediator, Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud.

The report, issued by the Moslems' Beirut radio, gave no indication of what demands the chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization would make on the Syrian leader, whose more than 13,000 troops in Lebanon have helped Christian rightist forces battling Palestinians and Lebanese Moslem leftists.

Mr. Assad is expected to urge Mr. Arafat and his Moslem leftist allies to agree to a cease-fire and a roundtable peace conference with their Christian rightist foes.

Mr. Arafat's price for a truce and peace talks is expected to be the withdrawal of all Syrian troops from Lebanon.

A delegation of Lebanese Christian leaders has been meeting with Syrian leaders in Damascus since Monday.

4,000 Troops

Apparently as a gesture of good intent, the Syrians partly eased their siege on the leftist port of Sidon yesterday, withdrawing about 4,000 troops and 47 tanks deployed along Sidon's hilly eastern approaches to the town of Jezzine, 14 miles inland, reporters said.

Maj. Jalloud brought Mr. Arafat a six-point proposal from Mr. Assad offering similar withdrawals from Tripoli in the north and Sofar, 15 miles northeast of Beirut, in exchange for the meeting in Damascus, diplomatic sources said.

A leftist radio broadcast said Syrian forces had already started to pull back from Sofar.

Palestinian sources said Mr. Arafat, who badly needs a truce to lift the siege on Beirut, Sidon and Tripoli, was disposed to accept the offer despite the fact that the Palestinians remain deeply suspicious of Syria's long-range intentions.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has threatened to suspend shipments of arms and spare parts to Syria in an attempt to force Mr. Assad to stop military operations against the Palestinians and the Moslem Lebanese leftists, the leftist Beirut newspaper As Safir reported today.

As Safir also said the leftists (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Trudeau Shift Eases Threat to Olympic Games

MONTREAL, July 15 (AP).—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau relented today, saying that Taiwan athletes could display their Republic of China flag and play their anthem at the Olympic Games here if they agree not to use the designation of the Republic of China.

His proposal to settle the controversy that threatened the Olympics, scheduled to begin this weekend, was made while the International Olympic Committee was meeting here to consider withdrawing its sanction of the Games in Canada.

Details on Page 13.



Associated Press.

Soviet dissident Andrei Amalrik, wife and cat arriving at Amsterdam airport yesterday.

Dissident Author Hopes to Return

Amalrik Leaves Moscow, Goes to Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, July 15 (AP).—Soviet dissenter Andrei Amalrik arrived here today saying he was "very sad" to leave the Soviet Union but hoped one day to return.

Mr. Amalrik, who spent years in Soviet prison camps or exile on charges of anti-Soviet activity, was accompanied by his wife, Gyunzel, and the household Siamese cat.

The 37-year-old author told a news conference that he and his wife had "very complicated feelings" about leaving their homeland for the first time.

He said it was impossible to say when they would return but they would try to do so if the Soviet regime became more tolerant or if disorders should occur.

The Amalriks have forfeited their Soviet citizenship by obtaining exit visas.

Mr. Amalrik said his plans were indefinite but, from his base in the Netherlands, he would tour abroad and try to "help the West" to learn of Soviet conditions. In this way, he said, he could assist the restless democratic movement at home.

Mr. Amalrik will study history at the University of Utrecht and has numerous invitations to lecture here and abroad. The Soviet author best known in the West for his tract "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" said he still stood by the ideas expressed in the work. However, Soviet leaders had proved more flexible than he thought at the time he wrote the piece, and problems had developed more slowly than he anticipated.

Mr. Amalrik said that, beneath the surface in the Soviet Union, there was on the one hand a tendency toward liberalism and on the other toward a kind of "national ideology"—one that had some similarity to a system on German National Socialist lines.

He said that Soviet leaders were trying to "balance between the two, hoping the country does not get into some kind of crisis."

Mr. Amalrik said there were no firm figures on the number of political prisoners held in the Soviet Union. But he estimated between 25,000 and 30,000. He also estimated that prisoners of all kinds in the Soviet Union numbered between 2.5 and 3.5 million or between 1 and 1.5 per cent of the population.

He said that, under the influence of the West, the KGB [Soviet secret police] now tried to avoid arresting dissidents out at the same time used what he called "Mafia tactics" to scare off potential sympathizers. This, he said, included the harassment and beating up of known dissidents on the streets.

Mr. Amalrik served two consecutive three-year sentences in Siberian labor camps for allegedly slandering the Soviet Union in his writings.

Earlier this month, Soviet authorities imposed heavy duties on the art works the Amalriks wanted to take to the Netherlands. However, the dispute was settled on Tuesday with no duty imposed on the paintings.

French Cabinet Backs EEC Parliament

PARIS, July 15 (Reuters).—The French Cabinet today unanimously approved the agreement reached in Brussels earlier this week to set up a directly elected European Parliament.

The Brussels agreement will be submitted to the French Parliament for approval at its next spring session.

ppose Common Components

.S. Army, Tank Contractors aid to Bar W. German Role

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 15 (NYT).—The Army and its contractors ceeded earlier this month in en the Defense Department d the West German Defense nistry, for the two nations to ld common components for ir new main battle tank, Pen- on sources said yesterday.

The result has been new ains in the already complicat- negotiations between the two TO allies over standardizing jor weapons.

The issue may be elevated to highest levels of the two ernments when West German ancellor Helmut Schmidt starts ks here today with President rd.

The new main battle tank has eloped into a test of whether two allies can standardize at some of their weapons. At s point, each side is independ- tly developing its own tank— U.S. Army's XM-1 tank, which being competitively developed the General Motors Corp., and Chrysler Corp., and the Leop- -2 tank for the West German ny.

Under a 1973 agreement work- out by former Defense Secre- y James Schlesinger, the pard-2 is to be tested by the . Army this fall against the mer, to be chosen next week, of the competition between GM and Chrysler.

At the time the agreement was entered into, the understanding was that the winner of the competition between the U.S. and West German tanks would be selected as the common battle tank of the two countries.

Components Discussed

But because of institutional pride and political pressures on both sides, it is now generally accepted by both sides that it is highly unlikely that the two nations can agree on a common tank. As a result, the discussions have shifted to the possibility of using common components, which become of logistic importance on the battlefield. These include the gun, engine and power train linking the engine to the tracks.

At a meeting in Brussels last month, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and West German Defense Minister Georg Leber discussed the possibility of standardizing some components of their tanks. As a result of the discussions, Mr Rumsfeld ordered the Army and the Defense Department Office of Research, and Engineering to send experts to Bonn for further detailed discussions.

Norman Augustine, the under secretary of the Army, and Rob- (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Life on a South Georgia Farm Shaped Carter's Relentless Pragmatism

By James T. Wooten

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—"I don't intend to lose," he said, over and over, telling the skeptics what they refused to believe.

"I don't intend to lose," he insisted, again and again, in Honolulu and Hastings and Des Moines and Detroit and Fairbanks and Philadelphia, in bowling alleys and all-night cafés, supermarkets and motel lobbies, middle-class living rooms and Park Avenue apartments—and when the shouting was over in Madison Square Garden last night, his unflappable, unswerving confidence had been vindicated.

Only 14 years after winning a state Senate seat in Georgia, James Earl Carter jr., the patrician peanut farmer with the soft Southern drawl and the hard, icy eyes had won the Democratic presidential nomination.

Tirelessly, tediously, during four long years, he had fashioned one of the most brilliant victories in the annals of U.S. politics: a quiet, patient, inch-by-inch, day-by-day gathering of momentum that mourned the country's condition and called for revival and reform.

Minute Increments

He had moved in such minute increments, building his tissue-thin support layer by layer, that, even when his goal was in sight, the skeptics were still scoffing, saying it simply was not possible that a 51-year-old former governor from a Deep South state could become the Democratic nominee.

But last night, the scoffers were finally persuaded.

It began in earnest for him two years ago. As he criss-crossed the country, weaving the fragile cloth of his dream from the tiniest of threads, he learned not to be offended by the smirks and chuckles that greeted him.

"The most frequent question I got was 'Are you serious?'" he recently recalled. And his answer, of course, was always, "I don't intend to lose."

Although he committed himself from the beginning to rhetorical generalities that would attract the most and offend the least, his relentless campaign also served as a mirror of the man himself, a reflection of the single-minded pragmatism that has characterized his life from his barefoot days as a Georgia farmboy to his nomination in New York last night.

'Make Them Happen'

"Jimmy always had big ideas," his 78-year-old mother, Mrs. Lillian Carter, said. "But they were never bigger than his willingness to work for them and make them happen."

If her appraisal was tinged with some maternal pride, it was also touched by truth, for those who grew up with her sandy-haired son, who went to school with him, and played with him, and worked for him and against him in his political pursuits and watched him all along the way, agree that Mr. Carter's passion for pragmatic planning was always the touchstone of his success.

It is not an unusual trait for a man whose roots are in the rolling, rural reaches of south Georgia and the cyclical rhythms of life on a farm—the repetition, the rote and the regimen of caring for livestock, pumping water, milking cows, tending sheep every morning, every night, every spring, every summer year after year.

Some of it was enjoyable, he remembers, and some of it was not. "But there was always an ability to look back and see specifically what had been accomplished during the day's work," he wrote in "Why Not the Best?", his campaign autobiography.

Many years later, in 1966 and again in 1970, when running for governor of Georgia, he would also sit down at night with his aides and, as one of them recalls, "discuss what specifically had been accomplished during the day."

The Day's Work

And frequently during these last six months, as his presidential campaign intensified, there were late-night conferences on airplanes and in motel rooms with members of his staff, carefully appraising the day's work, measuring it against what had to be done the next morning.

"Jimmy has never liked surprises," his press secretary and long-time friend, Jody Powell, said. "If something was planned, he wanted to know if it had been done, and if it hadn't, he wanted to know why and then he would put it on the next day's schedule. He's a great man for schedules."

Mr. Powell, who is also a product of a south Georgia farm, seems more attuned to the constant rhythms of Mr. Carter's personality than anyone on his staff, a compatibility that often provides insights into the behavior and the demeanor of the nominee.

"On the farm, you just can't let things go," the press aide said. "When it's time to plant, you plant or don't plant. When it's time to plow, you plow or you don't have a crop. When it's time to harvest, you harvest or it's too late. Machinery, seed, livestock—it's all got to be taken care of, day after day, or you lose it all."

That was the creed that permeated Mr. Carter's early life in and around the little village of Plains.

He was born there Oct. 1, 1924, the first child of James Earl Carter and Lillian Gordy, both fifth-generation Georgians whose own agricultural heritage had fostered in them a work ethic as strong as the mules they used to till their fields.

"Earl was a hustler," recalls Arthur Bacon, a neighbor and friend of Mr. Carter's late father. "I mean that in an admiring way. He was a man who just never stopped working."

Much of that energy was directed toward his farm and into the small country store that stood next door to the comfortable Carter home in the tiny community of Archery, just three miles from Plains.

Most of his father's customers were the black families that comprised the bulk of Archery's population—men and women and children whose survival there *depended on their willingness* to work long and hard for the white landowners and the elder Mr. Carter's lenient credit policies.

Separate Ways

Black and white, they all worked together in the long hot summers and the hard winters, but as it was in the rest of the South, blacks and whites in Plains went their separate ways after work.

Mr. Carter's father preferred it that way and, until his death from cancer in 1953, he remained a stolid if gentlemanly segregationist.

Mrs. Lillian Carter, however, is remembered as a woman apart from and ahead of her times—a strong, matriarchal presence in her family and her community who consistently broke the racial rules both in her work as a registered nurse and in her home.

The Carters are Southern Baptists, as many south Georgians are, and it was in the First Baptist Church of Plains that the future nominee was baptized in 1935 when he was 11 years old.

Now that lifelong affiliation with the conservative and evangelical denomination has prompted questions about the relationship between his religiosity and his potential presidency.

He speaks openly of his faith and of being "born again" as a Christian, a concept that rests squarely on the premise that humans are essentially sinful and require the personal salvation offered through the sacrificial atonement of Jesus.

But that part of his life is one of the many striking contrasts that emerge in any close examination. While not hypocritical, Mr. Carter is not a typical Southern Baptist. Theologically, he has described himself to at least one associate as a "dubious existentialist," a product perhaps of his extensive reading of such theologians and philosophers as Reinhold Niebuhr and Soren Kierkegaard.

He has repeatedly stressed his own commitment to the separation of church and state.

Moreover, while he comes from a religious tradition that has always condemned the use of alcohol, he is not a teetotaler and does enjoy both Scotch and wine as well as an occasional beer.

Further, his language in private is not always as tidy as the Sunday-school teachers that he had in Plains might have preferred.

He is exceptionally intelligent, a man who combines the earthy pragmatism of his rural heritage with the scholarly disciplines he acquired as he grew to maturity.

At a televised forum in Miami in March, he and several other candidates became embroiled in a complicated debate over tax reform. While the others seemed to languish in rhetoric, Mr. Carter quickly computed on a scratch pad in front of him the 10-year costs of one opponent's proposal and the precise dollar-and-cents benefits of his own.

At least a part of that skill is the product of his rather basic education in the small, segregated school in Plains and his four years at the U.S. Naval Academy. He graduated in 1946.

His father had served in the Army but his uncle had been a sailor and he remembers now that even as a boy his dream was to go to Annapolis—and in the summer of 1942, he did, leaving behind his parents, who were by then prospering financially, and two younger sisters—Gloria and Ruth—and his baby brother, Billy.

After his graduation from the academy, he applied for submarine service and was accepted. He entered the nuclear submarine program, worked for its most imposing pioneer, Adm. Hyman Rickover, studied nuclear physics and, as most sailors do, saw a great deal of the world.

He had married Rosalynn Smith, the daughter of a family that lived near Plains, soon after his graduation in 1946. They celebrated their 30th anniversary last week.

Their first child, John William, was born a year later in Portsmouth, Va. Their second son, James Earl Carter 3d, was born in Honolulu, and their youngest son, Donnel Jeffrey, was born in New London, Conn., in 1953.

The next year, Mr. Carter's father died and in 1954 he resigned from the Navy and went home to Plains to take over the family business and property. It had grown considerably during his absence but, with the same determination that was the hallmark of his steady progress in the Navy, he learned how to make money from peanuts, the major crop in the area.

Combining a large warehouse, a cotton gin and several thousand acres of land used to grow seed-peanuts, he gradually built the enterprise into one of the most successful in Georgia.

He became a deacon in the church and a Sunday-school teacher. He took a job on the Sumter County Board of Education and he joined the Rotary Club and the Lions Club. In 1962, he was elected to the Georgia Senate.

Four years later, he ran for governor and lost. Four years after that, in 1970, he ran and won—and two years later, after he had met most of the politicians of any national prominence, he decided that he would run for president.

He said he compared himself to those men and he concluded that he was just as smart, just as competent, and just as capable as any of them—a predictable Carter deduction that is part and parcel of his stunning personal confidence and is often judged to be personal conceit.

"And besides that, I thought that most of them drank too much," he said in February.

Another child—Amy Lynn—had been born in 1967 and although she was the darling of the family, Mr. Carter set out on a meticulous, demanding schedule of speeches and strategy sessions that kept him away from the little girl and the others for much of the time. He was planning.

He wrangled a job as chairman of the Democratic campaign committee in 1974 and traveled all over the country, ostensibly on behalf of congressional and gubernatorial candidates, but all the while building solid cadres of support for himself wherever he could.

But perhaps the most important moment of his campaign came last year when Rep. Andrew Young, the black Democrat from Atlanta who had been the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's closest aide, decided to endorse Mr. Carter's candidacy.

That brought most if not all of the old Southern civil rights coalition along, including King's father, Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson and Vernon Jordan, director of the National Urban League.

Their support was a key factor in eliminating one of his peskiest problems of image—the stereotype of the Southern white man.

He had appealed to supporters of George Wallace in his successful campaign of 1970 and he frequently described himself as a "redneck," a synonym for the traditional racial attitudes of the Deep South.

But at his inauguration in 1971 he had made an unprecedented speech, calling for an end to all forms of discrimination in Georgia. Months later he had ordered and then hung in the state capitol a portrait of King, black America's most revered hero.

Still, the problem was not over and Rep. Young's endorsement went a long way toward its solution. Asked this year if there was one person to whom he could turn and say thanks if he should win the presidency, Mr. Carter said, "Yes, just one. Andy Young."

But his campaign was also a masterful blend of hard work and "blind luck," as Mr. Carter has conceded. It was also an opportunity for Mr. Carter to use his masterly skill with the English language. If not frequent, he is as subtle a politician orator as the country has seen in many years.

But Also a Calm Compromiser

Mondale Is Fighter for Liberalism

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, July 15 (WP).—In November, 1974, Sen. Walter Mondale abandoned a tentative pursuit of the Democratic presidential nomination. He had discovered, he announced, that he lacked the "overwhelming desire" that seemed necessary for so arduous a quest. "I don't think anyone should be president who is not willing to go through fire," he said.

To his colleagues, friends and aides, the remark revealed a good deal of truth about the man who has become the Democratic vice-presidential nominee. To them he's a man of cool self-appraisal and realism and, at the same time one who does not take great chances, one who feels passionately about his causes but who also exercises caution in pursuing them. He is one of the Senate's most liberal members, devoted to education, civil rights, welfare for the poor. He is also known as a calm compromiser more interested in making measured advances than in staging quixotic confrontations.

A friend of many years remembers that when Sen. Mondale, a dedicated tax-reformer, shifted to the Senate Finance Committee in 1973 the gossips predicted fireworks when he clashed with the committee chairman, Sen. Russell Long, D-La.

'What He Wants Done'

"Everyone was saying he was going to rip old Russell Long up," the friend recalls. "Mondale knew that would get him some attention in the press—and nothing else. He'd rather get along with Long so he can get Long to do what he wants done."

The caution and instinctive reserve have made Sen. Mondale, 48, one of the most admired liberals in the Senate, a man described as intelligent, thoughtful, decent and extremely competent. But his reticence in action—the lack of "overwhelming desire"—have cost him in terms of national reputation.

A senator from Minnesota for 12 years, he has never headed a major subcommittee or achieved *the national prominence that* goes to one who leads a great cause with thundering oratory.

Sen. Mondale has accepted that national unfamiliarity so far with an amused tolerance. During an abortive, yearlong search for support for the presidential nomination, his poll rating never exceeded 4 per cent and he quoted, with a smile, the comedian who said that most people thought Mondale was a suburb of Los Angeles.

On the campaign trail, he took lessons from a professor of speech but ended up acknowledging that he was no fiery speaker. "My style was Minnesotan," he said. "It's a conversational style. I've never been a shouter."

Nickname Is Fritz

Sen. Mondale (whose middle name of Frederick has long been translated into the nickname of Fritz) was born on Jan. 5, 1928, in Ceylon, Minn., the son of a Methodist minister. He grew up there and in other small Minnesota towns, went to Macalester College and the University of Minnesota and the latter's law school.



UPI.

Sen. Walter Mondale

Politically, he grew up in the mainstream of the old Farmer-Labor party, along with such other politicians as Sen. Hubert Humphrey, former Sen. Eugene McCarthy and Rep. Don Fraser. His mentor was Sen. Humphrey, in whose early campaigns he worked. After a term as attorney general—Minnesota's youngest—Sen. Mondale got his reward. When Sen. Humphrey was picked as the vice-presidential candidate in 1964 by President Lyndon Johnson, Sen. Mondale was appointed to fill out the Senate term. He was elected for a full term in 1966 and then re-elected by a landslide in 1972.

His reputation there is of a steady, unflamboyant liberal deeply concerned about social issues. Only rarely has he acted in passion or anger, in public. Once, in 1970, his emotions burst through in a Senate hearing on migrant labor camps in Florida. He became outraged by the testimony of a spokesman for big Florida farmers who seemed not too concerned about living conditions among the poor.

'And I Resent It'

Smashing his hand on the table so hard that an ashtray popped up in the air, he shouted at the witness: "I'd like to see some expression of concern out of you. These people are being mangled and destroyed. We hear nothing of this from you. And I resent it."

Sen. Mondale steadily followed Sen. Humphrey's lead on the *U.S. involvement in Southeast* Asia. In 1967 he made a spirited defense of administration policy, changing his position only in 1969 when a Republican administration was prosecuting the war. He has since called his support of the war during the Johnson administration the "biggest mistake of my public career."

It is on social welfare and education issues that Sen. Mondale has made his mark in the Senate. He headed a Select Subcommittee on Children and Youth, which looked into problems of child abuse and runaway youths. During the early 1970s he fought a long running battle, which he substantially won in the end, to keep the administration from drastically cutting social service aid for the poor.

Sen. Mondale's concern for education and school desegregation led him into what some politicians regard as his major vulnerability now as a national candidate. He became known as the most outspoken advocate of school busing in the last few years when the national tide of opinion turned strongly against it. He picked up the "pro-busing" label as an opponent of efforts by other senators to pass legislation restricting federal courts' authority to issue busing decrees.

Sen. Mondale has said recently that he does not favor busing merely to achieve some "computerized mixtures" of children of different races in classrooms. His goal, he said, was merely to prevent opponents from curbing the courts' power to use busing in appropriate cases.

Sen. Mondale has received top grades from his colleagues for his work on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities and for his leadership of the drive last year to curb Senate filibusters. In the latter lengthy floor struggle, Sen. Mondale showed a mastery of Senate rules and traditions and stood for weeks on the floor until a compromise was reached that made it easier to cut off filibusters.

He was a key figure in the fair-housing legislation of 1968. His efforts in the Finance Committee produced legislation that prevented the Department of Health, Education and Welfare from cutting back on $2.5 billion in social service programs.

In recent years, many of Sen. Mondale's liberal allies have grown weary of defending the social reform measures of the Johnson period, conceding that many of them failed to work. Not Sen. Mondale. A few programs have failed but the necessity of large government aid remains, he says.

In a *New Yorker* magazine interview in 1974, Sen. Mondale accused President Nixon of making an "immoral" retreat from social responsibility for the poor, particularly for children.

"It's all right to flail the bureaucrats but there are those poor kids out there who need help—who are handicapped, who are mentally ill, who are retarded, who desperately need help and affection—and the thousands of children out there who are poor, and hungry, and live in lousy housing," he said then. To abandon the idea of helping them with government programs, he said, would mean "we've cheapened society."



Associated Pre

HOME TOWN WHOOPDEDOO—Jimmy Carter's homefolks turned out in the streets Plains, Ga., to watch his nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate on T

Georgian Receives 2,238 Votes

Carter Wins Nomination on the First Ballo

(Continued from Page 1)

drive that led to last night's victory.

New Hampshire has only 17 votes but when Mr. Carter led the field there on Feb. 24, even the most scornful of his rivals began to take the former Georgia governor seriously. Last night, he got all but 2 of the 17 votes.

New York—where Mr. Carter finished a badly beaten third in the primary—got the message and delivered 209 of its 274 votes last night.

Over the Top

It fell to Ohio—where Mr. Carter won a key primary—to furnish the 132 votes that put Mr. Carter over the top. The trembling voice of the delegation's leader was that of Christine Gitlin, a professional musician and amateur politician whose support Mr. Carter had won by an earnest discussion of harpsichord music during a visit to Cleveland in the 1974 campaign.

The long-suppressed emotion of the hall burst forth in a four-minute ovation.

Watching the proceedings on television with Mr. Carter were his mother, Lillian, his daughter, Amy, a number of other relatives and several members of his staff.

Mr. Carter's wife, Rosalynn, was at the convention.

At the start of the count, Mr. Carter was on a couch alone. But soon Amy was in his lap, then she was on the floor, and then Mr. Carter was, too.

Carter Smiles

The scene in the hotel suite when Ohio cast its votes was strangely subdued. Mr. Carter smiled but it was not the famous campaign grin of the last several months.

Then he leaned over to his 78-year-old mother and embraced her.

The remaining votes were anticlimactic, but the roll call continued.

Gov. Brown entered Madison Square Garden while Utah was casting 10 delegate votes for Mr. Carter and 5 for himself.

Gov. Brown took the microphone on the floor among the California delegates and declared his support for Mr. Carter.

"This convention is just the beginning of a Democratic sweep across this country and I'm proud to join with Democrats of so many different views and perceptions . . ." Gov. Brown said. "I just want to announce that California casts 278 votes for Jimmy Carter and we're on our way to victory."

Rules Suspended

Four minutes later the rules were suspended to declare Mr. Carter the nominee by acclamation, but the convention secretary apparently forgot that Massachusetts had passed on the roll call and never cast its delegate votes.

But the Massachusetts state chairman, Charles Flaherty, then succeeded in getting recognition.

Mr. Carter ultimately was declared the nominee at 11:43 p.m., while the band here broke into "Happy Days Are Here Again."

In the tumult on the floor, Hamilton Jordan, Mr. Carter's campaign manager, told an interviewer:

"We waited four long, hard, wonderful years for this experience and this moment."

The first nominator was Rep. Peter Rodino jr. of New Jersey, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and prime mover in the bid to impeach former *President Richard Nixon.*

It was the downfall of Mr. Nixon, more than any other single event, that fed the expectations of a Democratic victory among the delegates who chose Mr. Carter last night. And Rep. Rodino, in his nominating speech, referred not only to the "resignation in disgrace" of Mr. Nixon and former Vice-President Spiro Agnew but also to President Ford's "issuance of an untimely pardon of Nixon, which outraged the American *sense of equal justice.*"

But his tone was primarily upbeat—as this whole convention has purposefully been—and the silver-haired congressman praised Mr. Carter for "the kind of leadership which can heal the wounds of this nation and kindle once again the spirit which has made this country for two centuries the hope of the world.

Then the congressman—who became a symbol of probity to millions of Americans who watched the televised impeachment hearings—addressed himself to the doubts about Mr. Carter's character that still disturb many of the delegates here.

"I have wat hed him carefully," Rep. Rodino said of the nominee. "I have talked with him at length about his vision of America and its future. And I say to you, his heart is honest and the people will believe him. His purpose is right and the people will follow him."

One of the seconding speeches was made by Rep. Andrew Young of Georgia, a black congressman who had been a disciple of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr.

"For almost 200 years now our country has stumbled along the path to greatness in the burden of race and economic deprivation," Rep. Young said. "I don't know about you but I am ready to lay those burdens down."

Rep. Udall's name was placed before the convention by Archibald Cox, a Harvard professor and former Watergate special prosecutor.

Mr. Cox said that although Rep. Udall was second to Mr. Carter in delegates and votes, he succeeded in the larger aim. "In defeat is more triumphant than victory, for he proved that a public figure, even in political combat, can exemplify the best in the spirit of liberty."

In what seemed perhaps a pointed contrast to the unmentioned Mr. Carter, Mr. Cox said that Rep. Udall demonstrated in his campaign that "honor need not surrender to ambition. Open-mindedness is consistent with conviction, that civility can accompany tenacity and that humility should go hand in hand with power."

Rep. Udall himself immediately came to the platform to tell the more than 300 delegates that "the fight is over" and they were free to vote according to their conscience.

Carter Wins Democrats Abroad Votes

NEW YORK, July 15 (UPI).—"Last but not least," the delegation of Democrats Abroad cast 2 1/2 votes last night for Jimmy Carter as the party's presidential nominee and one-half vote for California Gov. Edmund Brown jr.

"Last but not least, Democrats Abroad is participating with a voting delegation for the first time in the Democratic convention," delegate Anthony Hyde said as he announced the vote at the end of balloting. "And it is determined to get a large amount of support from Americans voting abroad for Jimmy Carter, next president of the United States."

Belgrade Plans To Free American

BELGRADE, July 15 (UPI).—Yugoslavia today confirmed the pardon of a Yugoslav-born U.S. citizen sentenced in November to seven years in prison and said that the legal procedure for his release from jail is under way.

Treasury Secretary William Simon said during a visit here last month that Yugoslavia had pardoned Laszlo Toth, 46. He was convicted of industrial spying following his arrest in August.

Neither Mr. Toth's family nor U.S. Embassy officials yet have been informed by the government of the pardon. Mr. Toth's wife and daughter live in Denver.

Ford Calls to Congratulate Carter, Urges Campaign 'at High Level'

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—President Ford telephoned Jimmy Carter today to congratulate him on winning the Democratic presidential nomination and said he hoped they could keep the fall campaign "at a high level."

"I look forward to a good contest this fall," Mr. Ford told Mr. Carter, the man he hopes to run against, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said.

Mr. Nessen said Mr. Ford telephoned at 8:53 a.m. from the Oval Office, reaching Mr. Carter at his room in the Americana Hotel in New York.

Mr. Nessen, who heard and reported on only Mr. Ford's part of the conversation, said he did not ask the President what Mr. Carter had said.

But the presidential spokesman related this conversation from Mr. Ford: "Congratulations, Jimmy. I watched a bit of the program last night . . . I look forward to a good contest this fall." After a pause in which Mr. Carter was replying, Mr. Ford added: "I think we can keep it at a high level. We'll give the American people a choice."

Then Mr. Ford ended the conversation with "Have a good day, Jimmy."

The President had been celebrating his 63d birthday at a White House dinner with his family last night when the Democrats met in New York to nominate Mr. Carter.

Carter Picks Sen. Mondale To Join Democratic Ticket

(Continued from Page 1)

the Minnesotan's case by a specialist found his hypertension "was a normal problem for someone to have at that age." Mr. Carter noted that Sen. Mondale has been taking medication for it and has since had no trouble.

Sen. Mondale said he had told Mr. Carter he was "not interested in a ceremonial post," and added he was "very pleased to see and hear he intended to use his vice-president in a wide range of duties, in the fullest possible sense."

Mr. Carter said Sen. Mondale's first duty "will be to help win the election this fall."

He was asked what attributes Sen. Mondale brings to a Carter ticket.

"Sen. Mondale," he said, "obviously represents an agricultural state in the North. I think he has been very deeply involved in finance, as a member of the Senate Finance Committee and the Budget Committee . . .

"He's had a chance to bridge the gap between those major committees involved in raising tax revenues and the question and proper expenditure of revenues. He is a proponent of strong social programs: childcare. He has a broad range of experience as an attorney general, a knowledge of social programs, of Washington; he has been involved in making major decisions on international programs, such as aid to Israel and on Angola."

Mr. Carter said he would recommend to the Democratic National Committee that, in future, the convention wait for about 30 days before settling on a vice-presidential nominee, "to give the [presidential] nominee an opportunity to follow a similar procedure" to his own—a long and careful search.

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...nvoy to Uganda Is Named; ...allaghan in Plea to Amin

LONDON, July 15 (AP).—...me Minister James Callaghan ...led on Ugandan President Idi ...in today to give an account ... what happened to Mrs. Dora ...ch, a missing hijack hostage ...ortedly killed by Ugandan au...rities.

At the same time, Britain ...ued Eustace Gibbs to replace ...es Horrocks, its acting high ...missioner in Uganda, who was expelled yesterday by Marshal Amin.

Mr. Horrocks was ousted after Marshal Amin alleged that the British envoy had advance knowledge of the Israeli raid at Entebbe Airport July 4.

Mr. Callaghan told the House of Commons, "Every nation has a right to ask that the fate of one of its citizens should be made known to the home country—Israel or ourselves."

Dual Citizenship

Mrs. Bloch, 75, held both British and Israeli citizenship.

"I do expect him to account for the death of Mrs. Bloch," Mr. Callaghan said. But he added:

"I do not propose at this stage to communicate with President Amin. We have a representative there and he should make such representations as are necessary in these matters."

Mrs. Bloch was a passenger on an Air France airliner hijacked June 27 by pro-Palestinian guerrillas while flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and taken to Uganda's Entebbe Airport. She fell ill while there and was taken to Mulago Hospital in Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

Marshal Amin said that she was returned to Entebbe before the Israeli raid which freed 103 hostages and that the Israelis are responsible for her.

But Peter Chandley, a British High Commission second secretary in Kampala reported seeing Mrs. Bloch in a hospital after the raid. Marshal Amin subsequently expelled Mr. Chandley and has refused to disclose what happened to Mrs. Bloch.

Burned Body

A Kenyan newspaper has reported that a Ugandan who fled to Kenya claimed to have seen her burned body in a wood near Kampala.

Uganda Radio said tonight that two Britons—a man and a woman —have been expelled "because they were found to be involved in CIA activity." It gave no further details.

A commentary also broadcast by the radio assured all Europeans living in Uganda of their safety as long as they did not interfere in the nation's affairs.

It also said that it would be "absurd" for the British Royal Air Force to attempt to fly out Britons living in the country since they worked in dispersed and remote areas. It also again warned Britain not to attempt an Israeli-style commando raid to rescue the approximately 500 Britons in Uganda.

...N Council ...ails to Act ...n Hijacking

(Continued from Page 1)

...ely ignore or at least gloss ... Africa's complaints."

...sraeli Ambassador Chaim Her... said in a statement, "Israel ... not been condemned and has ...eby been vindicated."

... the final stages of the four... debate, Uganda and two Arab ...ntries, Libya and Somalia, ...ged that the Israeli com...ndo action will make it more ...icult to negotiate with hi...kers to release hostages.

"In the future, few states will ...willing to go out of their way ...save the lives of hijack vic...s," Ugandan Foreign Minister ...as Oris told the Council.

"Total nonsense, rubbish and ...ack of lies," he said of U.S. ... Israeli claims that Ugandan ...sident Idi Amin had collabo...ed with the hijackers.

"During negotiations with them, ...sident Amin did his utmost ... have all hostages released in ... interests of humanity," ... Oris said. "Instead of Israel ...eciating this, it went ahead ... invaded Uganda."

...he Ugandan foreign minister ... charged that the United ...tes strongly backed Israel be...se "the Zionists are in control ... the United States from top ... bottom."

...rench Propose ...aw to Restrict ...iles on Citizens

PARIS, July 15 (AP).—The ...binet adopted a draft law to... creating a national watch... commission aimed at protect... individual rights from en...achment by information-gath...ng systems.

...he measure, which now goes ...ore parliament, stipulates that ... such system may be set up ...less the commission knows ...at its ultimate purpose is and ... it conforms to the law.

...The draft law also bars the ...gistration of such data as race, ...ligion or political persuasion ...d permits all citizens to have ...cess to their files and to con...t what they consider erroneous information.

...In the case of files kept by the ...lice and the military, direct ac... will be denied to citizens but ... commission will act as an ...rmediary on their behalf.

...Government spokesman André ...ssi said the commission will be ...de up of 12 persons drawn ...m both the public and private ...tor.

...S. Envoy to Zambia

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI). ...President Ford will nominate ...phen Low, a member of the ...ional Security Council staff ...ce 1974, as ambassador to ...mbia, the White House an...nced. He will succeed Jean ...towski, who has resigned.



Tass via Associated Press.

IN SALYUT-5—Cosmonauts Boris Volynov (right) and Vitaly Zholobov as shown on television in Moscow. Yesterday, the ninth day in space, they carried out further observations of guppies and began growing crystals—both to observe the effects of weightlessness. They also performed medical experiments. Tass reported both men felt well.

Trickle of Refugees From Uganda

Kenyan Border Town Remains Calm but Edgy

By Michel T. Kaufman

BUSIA, Kenya, July 15 (NYT). —This city on the Ugandan border is calm but vigilant. There are no Kenyan troops in sight and market women cross the border checkpoints unchallenged by the three policemen on the Kenyan side.

Only families carting mattresses and pots and pans on wheelbarrows undergo inspection. Several who stopped one recent morning explained that, while they had experienced no difficulties themselves as a result of the deterioration in relations between Kenya and Uganda following the Israeli raid at Entebbe, they had heard stories of reprisals against Kenyans.

Almost Naked

Residents of this market center, which lies in a cotton-growing region, said that they believed only about 100 refugees had arrived from Uganda since the raid. A shopkeeper said that a few had come almost naked. Others told of having their possessions stolen as they escaped.

Across the border, a few Ugandan policemen could be seen manning their patrol post. But townspeople here said that they had not seen any major troop assemblies on the Ugandan side. Local officials said that the nearest Ugandan encampment was 20 miles away at Mjanji on Lake Victoria. They said there were 3,000 Ugandan troops and some tanks at Mjanji.

Busia lies in the heavily populated Western Province of Kenya and is one of several highly fertile regions that President Idi Amin said were historically Ugandan. It is 130 miles by road to Kampala, the Ugandan capital, 300 miles from Nairobi. The closest Kenyan military base to this border town is 200 miles away.

No fears were expressed of an invasion. An official said he had assurances that in case of an outbreak of hostilities Kenyan forces could be rushed to the area in minutes. In fact, the greatest fear evident on the part of Busia officials was that Ugandan agents, members of the State Research Bureau, might try to kidnap a white visitor to the area and present him as a Western or Israeli intelligence agent.

Tribal Ties

A local official said that State Research Bureau agents dressed in civilian clothes and armed had slipped across the border. He cautioned Western journalists to leave the border regions where tribal ties and language groups extend across the frontier.

J. K. A. Karui, the deputy provincial commissioner, repeated the caution at the region's administrative center in Kakamega.

"We feel that your presence might spark off a miscalculation that might lead to an unnecessary confrontation," he told a group of journalists.

Killings Reported

NAIROBI, July 15 (Reuters).— The official Kenya News Agency said today that 200 more Kenyans had fled from Uganda and had reported new killings of their countrymen there.

Kenyan Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki previously accused Uganda of an indiscriminate massacre of Kenyans since the Israeli raid. Tensions between Uganda and Kenya have increased since the July 4 raid, which resulted in the rescue of more than 100 hijack hostages.

The agency quoted a refugee from Uganda as saying that seven Kenyans were shot by Ugandan soldiers in Namongo village, near Kampala, Sunday.

In Nairobi, a branch of the ruling Kenya African National Union called on authorities to clamp down on "Ugandan army intelligence spies" who, it said, were flocking into this country disguised as refugees.

The KANU branch said that the Ugandans were seeking to kidnap or kill Kenyans opposed to Marshal Amin.

Andreotti Party Bars Red Role In Government

ROME, July 15 (Reuters).— The Christian Democratic party, trying to form a new government after last month's general election, today told the Communist party that it would not be given a place in the next administration.

A meeting of Christian Democrats unanimously approved a policy statement by party leader Benigno Zaccagnini in which he rejected the Communist demand for a broad coalition government to deal with the economic crisis.

But Mr. Zaccagnini appealed to the Communists—who increased their vote by more than 7 per cent in the June 20 vote—to support the next government "critically but constructively."

Christian Democratic Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti said he would meet tomorrow with leaders of other political parties, including the Communists, to discuss the formation of a cabinet.

Pact Stalled On Joint Tank

(Continued from Page 1)

ert Parker, the deputy director of defense research and engineering, met late last month in Bonn with their West German counterparts. In those discussions, according to Pentagon sources, the draft was agreed upon of a new memorandum of understanding calling for the two nations to use such common tank components as the gun, engine and power train.

When Mr. Leber came to the Pentagon early this month for a meeting with Mr. Rumsfeld, it was with some hope, according to West German sources, that the memorandum would be formally signed. Pentagon officials insisted, however, that there was no expectation on either side that the agreement would be approved so quickly.

At a meeting in the Pentagon July 2, Mr. Rumsfeld informed Mr. Leber, according to defense sources, that the agreement could not be signed immediately because of legal and contractual complications.

Both GM and Chrysler representatives had reportedly protested any arrangement that would require West German-developed tanks. The profit in making tanks, industry sources noted, comes from the mechanical and electronic components.

The Army, which is fearful that any further delays could jeopardize the future of its new tank in Congress, argued that the standard components could be adopted later, after the tank was in production. The West German concern was that, once the production line was set up, the Army would be reluctant to go to the considerable expense of accepting different components for the tank.

New Premier, Saudi Attitude Are Factors

U.S.-Jordan Hawk Deal Again Possible

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, July 15 (WP). —The Jordanian Cabinet shakeup and a reported loosening of the purse strings in Saudi Arabia have brightened the chances for a resurrection of the on-again, off-again sale of U.S. air defense missiles to Jordan, according to U.S. officials.

The sale is of strategic importance in the Middle East because Jordan has threatened to turn to the Soviet Union for a surface-to-air missile (SAM) defense system—if Western countries cannot meet its needs.

King Hussein discussed purchase of a SAM system during a visit to Moscow last month. He reportedly received offers at a cost of $430 to $500 million, but there was no sign that he agreed to make the purchase.

On July 4, King Hussein went to Saudi Arabia to consult with officials there. The Saudis had long pledged to finance an air defense system for Jordan but earlier this year balked at putting up more than $300 million for this purpose when the cost of a proposed U.S. Hawk missile system soared to more than $700 million.

Reports from Saudi officials here and in Riyadh suggest that that country may now agree to increase its financial contribution to Jordanian air defense, provided it is bought from the United States rather than the Soviet Union. Some reports suggest the Saudis may go as high as $500 million.

The replacement this week of Jordanian Premier Zeid Rifai is seen as easing the way for the resurrection of the U.S. missile deal. Mr. Rifai had threatened to move toward Russia if the U.S. sale did not go through and is considered an architect of King Hussein's recent alliance with Syria and discussions with Moscow.

Mr. Rifai has submitted his resignation several times this year on personal grounds, according to Washington sources. It was seen as significant that King Hussein accepted the resignation now.

The new Premier, Mudar Badran, is a 42-year-old career civil servant who has previously served as chief of the national intelligence service.

The newly named chief of the royal court, Abdul Hamid Sharif, was ambassador to the United States several years ago and is considered an important link to the West. Reports suggest that the Cabinet will be centered on domestic affairs under the new government, with the royal court taking a stronger role in foreign policy.

Sudan Sets Trial Soon For About 50 Plotters

KHARTOUM, Sudan, July 15 (Reuters).—About 50 of the conspirators involved in last week's attempt to overthrow Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri will stand trial soon, the daily newspaper Al-Ayam reported yesterday.

Earlier this week, Gen. Numeiri said that more than 700 of the conspirators, whom he described as mercenaries trained, armed and sent by Libya, were killed. The Sudan news agency quoted him as saying that 300 conspirators were arrested.

Syrian Offer Of Pullback

(Continued from Page 1)

were getting Soviet arms by sea despite a Syrian blockade. Other newspapers said Syrian artillery shelled a ship believed to be unloading Soviet arms yesterday in Tripoli. However, East European diplomatic sources denied the claim by As Safir that the Soviet Union had threatened to suspend arms shipments to Syria.

The sources said that, while the Soviet Union has "exerted verbal pressure" on Damascus, it has been careful not to carry the pressure to the point of straining Syrian-Soviet relations.

Meanwhile, a public health spokesman for Beirut's American University Hospital warned of the danger of a typhoid epidemic unless the city's water and power supplies, cut for a month, are restored, and medicines prevented by the Syrian blockade from reaching the Moslem-dominated western part of the capital are received.

Ceausescu Heads Ideology Effort

VIENNA, July 15 (Reuters).— President Nicolae Ceausescu has taken personal charge of a nationwide Romanian campaign to improve ideological activity, Bucharest newspapers said today.

Mr. Ceausescu was named by the Communist party's ruling Political Executive Committee to "directly guide" the party's ideological commission, the reports said. He is general-secretary of the party as well as chief of state.

The decision was seen as giving major stress to ideology. Romanian leaders have been worried for some time about shortcomings in ideological indoctrination.

3 Fined £1,000 in U.K. For Illegal Dog Entry

LONDON, July 15 (Reuters).— Three West Germans were sentenced to 90 days in jail yesterday after refusing to pay fines totaling £1,000 ($1,800) for illegally bringing a dog into Britain. But they later were released when they agreed to pay.

There is a campaign under way in Britain to prevent the spread of rabies from continental Europe. The three told the court at Chatham, southeast England, that they had not known about Britain's quarantine regulations.

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Carter and Mondale

When Jimmy Carter won the Democratic presidential nomination with assurance and acclamation on the first ballot, there were frequent references to the "Jimmy who?" that greeted him on his entrance into the presidential race. Yet after all the campaigning of a long primary season, there were still questions about the man who may well be the next president of the United States. But now the questions boil down to "Jimmy what?" The man is well known; what he stands for is less clear.

That he has unified the brawling Democratic party to a greater degree than any candidate since Franklin D. Roosevelt ran for his third term (there had been many divisions in the first two) seems obvious enough. The only serious public challenge Carter received in the convention was on the abortion issue, and that had not loomed large enough in the primaries to seem to present any serious threat. That he is a centrist who has somehow wedded—for a time, at least—the right and left wings of the party (which means a very wide spectrum indeed) is also fairly clear. Since he is free from the taint of Washington, makes few intellectual pretenses, is Middle American emerging from the Deep South, could explain much of his appeal in this post-Watergate, post-Vietnam time of disillusionment. And he does project optimism; he does show a positive image; he has not concentrated on criticism nor openly capitalized on the negative national mood.

It can be said, then, that Jimmy Carter stands somewhat to the left of the incumbent Gerald Ford, now engaged in a knock-down and drag-out battle with a man considerably to the right of him, Ronald Reagan. American political contests, so far as major issues are concerned, generally revolve around degrees of difference, rather than basic principles. Should Ford win renomination, the difference between himself and Carter will be considerably less than would be the case if Reagan succeeds in the Republican National Convention, over both domestic and foreign issues.

To be sure, in the presidential campaign, issues will probably be sharpened, whoever the contestants may be. Moreover, Carter —after a suspense deliberately heightened to make up for the fact that the Democratic convention had only to ratify the results of the primaries—has chosen Walter Mondale as his vice-presidential candidate. Geographically, the Senator from Minnesota is Middle American; politically, he is somewhat more liberal than Carter, and has support among the more politically activist groups among the labor unions.

Thus the ticket of Carter and Mondale should appeal to those a little to the left of center. Given the relatively passive attitudes of an electorate dwelling in a nation that has made strong recovery from the recession but is still plagued by wide unemployment and many state and municipal fiscal problems resulting from that condition, such an appeal is wide and should show much strength in November. And it may well be that the answer to "Jimmy what?" will only be revealed when and if he enters on his duties in the White House.

Stalemate in the Council

The withdrawal by the three African states of their resolution of censure against the Israeli rescue of the hijacked hostages at Entebbe was a very considerable triumph for Israel and good sense. In terms of practical politics, the African case was shaky from the start: The hijackers represented no widely held cause; they had chosen a French plane (and the French government has been more sympathetic to Arab causes than any other in Western Europe); they landed in, and apparently were assisted by Uganda, whose Idi Amin is an embarrassment to all reasonable African and Arab governments. Moreover, the rescue was a model of efficient daring.

But if, for the first time in many months, a censure of Israel did not require an American veto to block it, the council session also did not produce any positive action on the cause of the whole episode: international terrorism. The British and Americans produced a resolution calling on all governments to "prevent and punish all such terrorist acts" and although the opposition was purely passive—abstentions in fact—there were not enough votes to carry the measure. Thus the result was a standoff, so far as the Security Council is concerned. Terror was not reprehended—nor was the exertion of military power across international boundaries to counter such terror.

This is not a good condition for international order and law. The Third World seems to regard international terrorism as a kind of Robin Hood activity, and both China and the Soviet Union give a condescending nod to that mood—provided the acts take place outside their territories. But the kind of anarchy that the Entebbe incident displayed, both in motive and in act, is something the world cannot live with. It is offensive to reason and morality and dangerous to communications that are so necessary for all nations today.

The United Nations will, sooner or later, have to face up to the fact that it is not writing ballads about Robin Hood but is charged, by its charter and by the nature of the case, with the responsibility for giving effective power to an international sheriff of Nottingham. It must be prepared to cope with the terror-mongers within its organization, as well as with the terrorists they inspire and shelter. For terror is as neutral as a gun—anyone can kill with it for any reason. It must be suppressed.

'The Man Who Killed Excelsior'

President Luis Echeverria Alvarez of Mexico has chosen a strange way to call attention to his final months in power. He has just managed to liquidate his country's one important independent center of political criticism, the newspaper Excelsior. According to reports from Mexico City, he is personally behind the crude economic pressures and the nasty strongarm tactics which resulted in the ouster of Excelsior's editor, Julio Scherer, and some 200 of his leading staffers. About the only major question still in dispute in this episode is whether President Echeverria acted out of hostility to the newspaper's tangy criticism of some, not all, of his politics, or whether he acted —equally squalidly—to advance his new financial interest in a competing newspaper group.

This is not just another Third World situation in which a tinpot dictator seeks to close out alternative institutions and ideas. For Mexico is no ordinary Third World state. It is a country which, for all its economic disparities, has sustained a sophisticated "Western" intellectual and political life. The plain proof lies in the publication of a newspaper like Excelsior—the *old* Excelsior—and in the stability of a system which allows for the orderly rotation of political power. At the top, at least, Mexico has benefited enormously, in terms of political dialogue and self-image alike, from cultivating this tradition: It has been a valuable substitute for a two-party system. Mexico has only one party and it has been a source of cultural vitality. In the past, Mr. Echeverria himself has contributed importantly to it. As he prepares to step down, does he really want to be remembered as the man who killed Excelsior?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Trouble in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is just one more country on Africa's sorry list of repressive regimes knee-deep in trouble, and therefore in the bodies of executed opponents.

Ethiopia is admittedly an abominably difficult country to govern. The military had first to persuade people to accept a break with the anachronistic, feudal inheritance of Haile Selassie. They have had to deal with widespread poverty and drought. The rebellion in Eritrea is only the most extreme *symptom of Ethiopia's disunity.*

The military initiated a genuinely popular movement, but it has lost the people's support on the way. It wants only to hold on to power under the cover of radical jargon and by execution. The old imperial tyranny has been replaced by a martial version which is just as evil.

—*From The Guardian (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 16, 1901

VIENNA.—The Brunn provincial tribunal has decreed the confiscation of the German edition of M. Octave Mirbeau's book, "Le Journal d'une Femme de Chambre," which is declared to be immoral. The Brunn court's decision will be put into effect in all parts of Austria. Many thousands of copies of the incriminated volume have been, however, already sold, the demand being so great that the publishers were scarcely able to meet it.

Fifty Years Ago

July 16, 1926

PARIS.—The thermometer in Paris was still hovering between 84 and 87 degrees Fahr. (29-31 C.) in the shade yesterday. These temperatures are not abnormal at this time of year, the week of the Fourteenth being usually the most trying of the summer months. Yesterday the heat was rendered more oppressive by the return of the damp weather. At times it looked like a thunderstorm, but no rain came and the situation was all the worse.



Visionary Step by EEC's Practical Men

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—The leaders of the European Community these days are men of practical mind, fond of repeating how the Europe of today will be built, if at all, stone by stone. They hold that it was wrong for the Community's first generation of leaders, Adenauer, De Gasperi, Schuman and Spaak to have dreamed always of the completed edifice, for that meant that reality must always fall short of it.

Yet the decision taken by these practical men in Brussels this week to hold the first direct elections to the European Parliament in just two years time was no practical step. It was a visionary leap forward, and though hostile politicians in several countries have already begun to denounce it and minimize it, its importance should not be underestimated.

The Treaty of Rome, the Community's Constitution written by the visionaries 20 years ago, calls for direct elections, but during the 1960s few held out much hope for them. As late as the summit meeting of The Hague in 1969, when Pompidou gave the go-ahead to reopening negotiations with the British, the prospects were so dim for the elections that the Benelux countries threatened to go ahead with them by themselves.

The French were against the elections, and the soon-to-arrive British were unenthusiastic. It was Giscard d'Estaing in December, 1974, who reversed the French position, and the British, not to be isolated, soon followed.

Hurdles Ahead

The problems to be dealt with are enormous. To begin with, no permanent site for the Parliament has ever been chosen. The present, appointed Parliament sits part-time in Strasbourg and part-time in Luxembourg, and both countries are loath to change this arrangement. But most of the Community would like to see the Parliament in Brussels, where the Council of Ministers and the Executive Commission are located, and a large Community press corps is in residence.

In giving their go-ahead this week for a 410-seat body to be elected in 1978, the Community's leaders deviated from the Treaty of Rome, but they had to. Article 138 of the treaty calls for uniform election procedures in all member countries, which is impossible. The agreement reached this week allows each of the Nine to vote as it chooses, and while this solves the problems for nations such as West Germany or Italy, it leaves large problems for the French and the British.

The West Germans took a benign attitude toward the negotiating from the beginning, for, as a Frenchman put it, "they were winners no matter how it came out." Bonn was neutral to the point of not even fussing over the equivalent seat provision, which gives Britain, France, Italy and West Germany 81 seats each, even though there are, for example, 8 million more West Germans than French.

But the Germans are federalists, and the elections were bound to serve their interest. Moreover, if the Parliament is to be organized along party rather than national lines, the same way as the existing, appointed legislature is structured, then West Germany, with its two big parties, Social Democrats and Christian Democrats, will find these two currents at European level as well. What's more, neither West Germans nor Italians will have difficulty using a proportional vote at the European level; they already use it at home.

And France? Britain?

The French and British situations are much different. The British must worry about representation for their reluctant minorities, particularly the Scots. But the French have more to worry about than "their Scots," which is why people in Paris think Giscard d'Estaing has opened a Pandora's box, and that this will be another case of his idealism and reformism outdistancing his political sense.

To begin with, France has no Christian Democrats, and national parties here such as the Gaullists and the Radicals, because of their origins, will find it harder to identify with a European Christian-Democrat movement than would, say, the British Tories. But the French do have a large and powerful Socialist party, part of the renascent Socialist International in Europe.

Thus the Gaullists, Giscard's allies, are hostile to direct elections, and the Socialists, the opposition, are in favor. But the Socialists have said they will support only proportional elections, which are unknown in France.

The government, to win Socialist support and split the Socialist-Communist alliance, currently leans toward a proportional vote, which would mean that in 1978 the French will go to the polls in March or April to elect a new National Assembly under the existing, majority-vote system, which favors the majority, and in May or June return to elect the first European Parliament by proportional vote. Obviously this could have very embarrassing results.

Paralysis Possibility

The whole question of proportional voting has become a hot one in France. Prime Minister Chirac commented a week ago that French supporters of proportional voting in national elections should take a good look at the recent results in Italy and Portugal. According to Chirac, proportionality brings paralysis. It may work in large northern countries with only two or three parties, but with the Latin taste for party proliferation, it assures permanent political instability.

No one, at this point, can predict how the decision taken in Brussels this week will ultimately change the Community. Without it, the Community certainly would have continued its drift toward disintegration. With it, there is possibility for formidable change, or, if the nationalists prevail, great disappointment.

A development to consider: Legislation at the European level, with time, gradually loses its national character as votes are taken along party rather than national lines. The tendency by the Socialists to organize at international level will force the major centrist parties to do the same. There will be a gradual eclipse of nationalist, ideological parties. Why vote for a Scot, a Gaullist or a Communist, whose voice most likely will be drowned?

Idealism and Pragmatism

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—Of the many American characteristics that confuse both our friends and our enemies abroad, perhaps the most striking has been, and continues to be, the division in both our national and personal lives between the idealistic and the pragmatic. This makes it very difficult for foreigners to get a fix on the United States and, indeed, for us to get a fix on ourselves.

What drives home the point, in this presidential year, are the recent words of Jimmy Carter in his foreign policy address. He was pragmatic in discussing a host of problems, from dealing with the Russians to trade policy. But intermixed with such pragmatic approaches was a call to promote "basic global standards of *human rights*" and a belief that America "can surely lessen the injustices in this world. We must surely try."

As George F. Will has written in another context, "Americans are Jeffersonian in spirit but Hamiltonian in practice." Can we really have it both ways? In Genesis it was put as a question: "Am I my brother's keeper?" Our answer so often seems to have been, and to be today, "Yes, but..." To some, it is simply the old battle between good and evil in mankind.

The Depression

Before the Great Depression, Americans helped one another out of necessity or religious conviction or sheer good will; it was an individual matter. The Depression was so overwhelming Americans agreed that government had to step in. The social programs of Roosevelt, Truman and Johnson were based on our best instincts, a sense of what is right, of what Carter refers to now as "the decency and generosity and common sense" of the American people. It is that instinct that sustains the underlying basis of these programs, despite the greed and the cheating and the bureaucratic outrages that have come to be associated with so many of them.

The Republican Congress in the first two years of the Eisenhower administration demonstrated that the New Deal could not be repealed, and the same fact has been evident in the Nixon-Ford years. We could do better, yes, the majority agreed, but decency and compassion commanded continuation, if not expansion of government intervention on behalf of disadvantaged citizens. Calls for "reform" have been both honest and dishonest; the same mixture prevails in this presidential campaign year. We want to purify the good by expunging the evil, but it is never easy and many weary of trying.

In our foreign affairs we lived safely behind the British Navy until World War I. Woodrow Wilson commanded us to "make the world safe for democracy." and we tried. The failure was bittersweet. We retreated for two decades, then tried again in World War II and in its aftermath. The Truman Doctrine commanded that "it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." The cautious State Department draft had said we "should" do so but the President altered the command to say we "must," and we tried right down to the illogical extension in Vietnam.

Perhaps we are wiser now. Yet Congress recently has tried to legislate morality in many aspects of foreign policy, usually against the pragmatists, like Henry Kissinger, who see idealism as too dangerous. Yet most of us, I think, believe with Carter that America should try to promote "basic global standards of human rights" and try to "lessen the injustice in this world." But we are unsure of how far to go, how much national investment to make, in a pragmatic sense, to reach such idealistic goals. We are for the good, but we shy at the evil of the cost. The pull and tug on our national conscience is immense.

The presidential campaign in this Bicentennial year appears to have shown that we want to climb out of the storm cellar, that most of us know we have taken some wrong turns, that leaders have been unfaithful to their trust—but that the bulk of Americans are still imbued with a sense of patriotism, of a desire to have "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." In short, most of us want to end the negativism, accent the positive and get on with the job in the American tradition.

Younger Americans, as most always, are the more critical and the more impatient. Older Americans, and every day there are more of us in relation to total population, strive to hold on to the best in our personal and national pasts. The conflict awaits a national leadership that can pull together the strands of our national character and move in a forward direction in terms of both domestic and foreign policy.

A presidential election provides an opportunity for some to accentuate our shortcomings and to press for rapid changes. For others across this broad land an election offers a chance to invoke the best that has been in our national and personal life, and to assert a belief that while our idealism must not get out of hand again, our pragmatism alone is not enough. The answer, indeed, is that to some degree we *are* our brother's keeper and that, while we cannot solve all his problems in an instant, we must keep on trying.

Letters

Rights in Chile

Re "Camps in Chile" (Letters, June 30):

Belonging to the "decadent audience" of the IHT and the last crocodile of the West, I want to answer the embassy of Chile.

Of course, a journalist is not infallible, even when going through a concentration camp and talking to prisoners. Joanne Omang, I guess, had scarcely the opportunity to examine all information she got in a brief visit.

Whether the inmate Gladys Perez is Mrs. or Miss, whether she was tortured or not, or who has been killed around her—all this could be easily clarified in a fair and open trial, admitting defense lawyers and international spectators.

I appeal to Dr. Julio Retamal Favereau to use his influence to guarantee that all prisoners in his country, including the detainees of the so-called remaining camps (who have been sentenced only by martial law or without any formal charge), be tried before a civil court according to the UN Declaration of Human Rights, a document Chile signed some years ago.

INGRID CZERWENY-ARLAND.
Graz, Austria.

The Israeli Raid

I trust that your newspaper, which saw fit to give a front-page uncritical report on Israel's raid on Entebbe airport, will see fit to give space to my caveat about this foolhardy venture.

To compound the terrorism of the airjack of the Air France plane by the reverse Israeli terrorism, which might have provoked a serious international confrontation, is to sow the seeds for dangerous future interventions under the guise of humane concern for innocent victims.

President Ford's praise for such Israeli arrogance stands in strong contrast to U.S. reactions when Turkey intervened in Cyprus to aid the badly treated Turkish elements on that island. We need not ask why U.S. politicians will this election year close their eyes to the ill-advised action of our client state of Israel.

However, we are not naive when we ask a newspaper of your reputation to balance your coverage of the Israeli action with a thoughtful piece on its utter illegality.

JAMES V. CROTTY.
Parede, Portugal.

A story on Idi Amin's reaction appeared on the same day on Page 1 (IHT, July 5).

Democrats: A Backward Look

By Joseph Kraft

NEW YORK.—The Democratic party has made such prodigious progress in healing the divisive wounds of 1968 and 1972 that a glance over the shoulder can be forgiven. But in fact the so-called party of creative government is looking backward to the point of being barren on the critical issue of the future—inflation.

Unsatisfactory as he may seem in all other respects, President Ford has at least developed an explicit strategy for reducing inflation. So unless Gov. Carter can take his party by the scruff of the neck and face it toward the future, he will have a far tougher time on the economic issue in the presidential election than now seems generally supposed.

Inflation is the critical issue of the future not merely because most Americans tend to list it as public enemy No. 1 in the polls. Nor because it dries up investment, robs the poor and the old, and creates, by systematically breaking promises, a climate of corrosive suspicion and fear.

Critical Issue

It is the critical issue of the future because of its political impact. As long as fear of steep inflation persists, Americans will not support measures for meeting other national troubles. Politically, in other words, inflation is the enemy of more jobs, cheaper health, better housing and decent cities.

The Ford administration has at least grasped that point. Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board and chairman Alan Greenspan of the Council of Economic Advisers have developed a program for slow but steady economic growth. The cost is high unemployment and a do-nothing attitude toward the most visible domestic problems. But the slow-growth policy is paying off now in an end to the recession, marked by rising employment and declining inflation.

The Democrats have no such clear strategy for meeting inflation. The platform approved Tuesday offers some cryptic language about "government involvement in wage and price decisions" and using "tax policy . . . to maintain the real income of the workers."

But then it plunges full force into big spending programs to promote more jobs, aid to the cities, comprehensive health insurance and welfare reform. "Full employment" is the first item on the agenda, and the platform looks toward reducing "adult unemployment to 3 per cent in the next four years."

The same imbalance characterized the major speeches of the convention. Especially those best received. Barbara Jordan spoke of a new "national community" based on racial equality, but never mentioned inflation. Hubert Humphrey championed, as only he can, "the right to jobs, and decent income, to homes and shelter and the quality of education" without a single mention of inflation. When he finished, Gov. Ella Grasso of Connecticut said to me, in what seemed the universal opinion of her party, "That's my kind of politics. That's the politics I understand."

Hard Problems

No doubt some of the aversion to facing the hard problems of the future springs from the prospect of winning the election this year and the optimism generated by the healing of wounds open in 1968 and 1972.

But I suspect another reason for looking backward so fondly is that the Democrats are intellectually barren on inflation and associated problems. They have no strategy that does not run athwart the interests and prejudices of their constituents, especially in the labor unions. So they keep stoking up the fires of full employment, health insurance, aid to cities and welfare reform.

Judging by his "economic position paper" of April 22, Gov. Carter is at least more alert to the danger of inflation, and more cautious about profligate spending, than other Democrats. Personally, I would like to see him spell out a kind of social contract, whereby the unions would agree not to sabotage wage guidelines in return for tax breaks which would keep wages moving upward with productivity. But at the very least, if he expects to beat Mr. Ford, Gov. Carter will have to reimpose upon his party the habit of looking to the future.

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...form Program in Trouble

...uarez Victory Fails to Check ...ising Opposition in Cortes

...ADRID, July 15 (UPI).—New ...blems loomed for the govern... ...at of Premier Adolfo Suarez ...y as the result of what a ...spaper called its "Pyrrhic" ...ory in the Cortes (parliament) ...the question of political re... ...inst strong conservative op... ...tion, a government-backed bill ...hing most political activity ... approved by the Cortes yes... ...ay. In doing so, the Cortes ...ed down a relatively liberal ...ion of the law and opted for ... tougher one.

...though passage of the law ... a victory for the Suarez gov... ...ment, there were signs that it ...led trouble.

...pposition politicians expressed ...ppointment. They said the ... law was insufficient and re... ...ed too many controls on ...tical activities. They also cri... ...ed an article of the law out... ...ing foreign-controlled "totali... ...an" parties as an attempt to ... the Communists under... ...and.

...onservatives said the bill had ...n rammed through parliament ...methods which they described ...less than democratic. Only a ...

...quake on Bali ...atal to 223, ...injures 2,350

...ALI, Indonesia, July 15 (AP). ...n earthquake on the island of ... has killed 223 persons and ...red 2,350, Bali's Gov. Sukar... ... said today.

...e said that the Buleleng Dis... on the island's northern ... suffered the worst damage ... the earthquake yesterday. ... 90 per cent of the homes in ... district wrecked. More than ... persons, mostly children, ... badly injured by falling ...dings. Hospitals and emer... ...cy clinics were jammed with ...ims.

...erirt, in central Bali, was ...ost totally destroyed and 10 ...dren died there when a school ...ding fell, Gov. Sukarmen said.

...the tremor, which registered ... on the Richter scale, struck ... from the popular tourist areas ... the southern coast. A ...esman said there were no ...rts of foreign tourists being ...ed.

... Jembrana, western Bali, 28 ...sons were reported killed and ...e than 150 seriously injured. ...he Jakarta Meteorology ...partment said that the tem... ...'s epicenter was in central ...li, and not in the Bali Strait, ...st of the island, as it had re... ...rted earlier. The tremors were ... in Surabaya, on Java, 150 ... miles west of Bali.

...Bali is the fourth Indonesian ... to be hit by an earthquake ... last month. Tremors off ...thern Sumatra and in the ...luku Islands caused no deaths ... serious damage. But a series ... severe earthquakes followed ... the remote mountainous cen... ...of Irian Jaya, formerly West ...y Guinea. The worst earth... ...ke registered 7.2 on the ...hter scale.

...he leader of a relief commit... ...reported this week that 450 ...ies had been recovered and ...t 4,000 persons were missing ...a result of the earthquakes.

North Italy Shaken

...RIESTE, Italy, July 15 (AP). ...n earth tremor shook Italy's ...hquake-ravaged northeastern ...ince today, the Trieste ...rvatory reported. There was ...eport of casualties or damage. ...he tremor was the 165th since ...earthquake killed almost 1,000 ...ons, injured thousands and ... more than 40,000 homeless ...May 6.

...African Blacks ...ay White Aide, ...ound Another

...OHANNESBURG, July 15 ...aters).—A white government... ...ial was killed and another ...usly wounded today in at... ...'s by black gunmen in the ... of Krugersdorp, near here, ...e said.

...lice confirmed an earlier re... ...that one of the gunmen had ... wounded during an ensuing ... battle and had been taken ... custody. The second gun... ... escaped.

...police spokesman in Pretoria ... there was no connection be... ...n the shootings and last ...th's black riots in Soweto ... other townships in which at... ...176 persons died. He said ...ppeared that the blacks had ... motivated by personal griev... ...s.

...e victims were both senior ...ials of the West Rand Bantu ...inistration Board—the gov... ...ent agency which controls ...affairs of the Johannesburg ...s urban black population.

...l Stricken at Camp

...ANTUA, France, July 15 (AP). ...e hundred and twenty-four ...iren and camp counselors ... hospitalized with food ...oning last night following a ... at a vacation resort, health ...ials said.

DEATH NOTICE

OS, BEATRICE MATHIEU on July 976. Devoted sister of Dr. Mat... ...ieu. Interment private. Memorial ...ributions may be made to the New ...Public Library.



Associated Press.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT PRAISED — Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes received a congratulatory handshake from Mario Soares, Socialist party leader and premier-apparent, after the general was sworn in Wednesday as Portugal's first freely elected head of state in half a century.

Portugal's New President Eanes Appointed Chief of Armed Forces

LISBON, July 15 (Reuters).—Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes was today appointed chief of staff of the armed forces after being sworn in as Portugal's first freely elected president in 50 years.

Gen. Eanes, who was named to the post at a meeting of the 19-man Military Council of the Revolution at which he presided, assumes command from former President Francisco da Costa Gomes.

The army said that Brig. Gen. Vasco Rocha Vieira will take over as chief of staff of the army, the post to which Gen. Eanes was appointed last December after suppressing a leftist coup attempt.

Gen. Vieira was one of the officers who assisted Gen. Eanes in organizing resistance to the coup attempt.

...ake Tremor Felt

...ROME, July 15 (AP). ...n earthquake tremor was felt ... Rome and other parts of ... central Italy today, but there ... no reports of damage or ...uries. The tremor was felt ... 10:30 A.M. (4:30 A.M. EDT) ... lasted about 10 seconds.

...ian Prelate Dies

...ROME, July 15 (AP). ...Cardinal Giuseppe Pizzardo, ... 92, died today in a Rome ...ital. He was a former head ... the Vatican's Congregation ... the Holy Office, the ...ecclesiastical court.

...ish Premier Ill

...LONDON, July 15 (AP). ...Premier Yitzhak Rabin has ... a mild heart attack and ... in a hospital, a spokesman ... said today.

...ish Premier Ill

...LONDON, July 15 (AP). ...Premier Yitzhak Rabin has ... a mild heart attack and ... in a hospital, a spokesman ... said today.

Conscientious Objector

GERONA, Spain, July 15 (UPI).—A military court today sentenced a 24-year-old conscientious objector to four years in prison.

The defendent, Jesus Vinas, was convicted of refusing Spain's mandatory military service. At the end of the daylong trial he told the court, "The only thing I have to add is that conscientious objection is a right and not a crime."

Mr. Vinas is one of seven conscientious objectors who have been jailed since February in the Figueras Castle in northeastern Spain. The six others have not yet come to trial.

Reform Program

Most serious of all, the result of the vote gave the government little encouragment that key parts of the reform program will be passed by an increasingly hostile Cortes.

The bill on liberalizing political activity needed a simple majority and was approved 345 to 175, with 57 abstentions.

But other points of the program—notably a proposal to replace the current Cortes with a two-chamber parliament elected by popular vote—need a two-thirds majority since they involve a change of the Constitution.

Only a fifth of the 554 members of the Cortes have been elected by popular vote. There is little likelihood that the government can increase its majority in a vote on a constitutional amendment. That means a majority of deputies will lose their seats.

The Catholic newspaper Ya said there was apparently no other way out for Mr. Suarez and King Juan Carlos than to change strategy and hold an early plebiscite to get the people's backing for the reforms.

With a mandate from the people, the King could bypass the Cortes and carry out the reforms by royal decree.

"Do It Without Fear," the headline over Ya's editorial urged.

British Panel Asks Stricter Law on Graft

LONDON, July 15 (AP).—A royal commission today recommended a package of legislation and police powers aimed at weeding out corruption in British public life.

The government-appointed body was set up in December, 1974, by Harold Wilson, then prime minister, following a highly publicized corruption case involving architect John Poulson.

Poulson, 66, is serving a seven-year prison sentence. He was convicted in February, 1974, of paying out about £500,000, then worth about $1.2 million, to civil servants and local government officials to win contracts for his architectural firm.

Though confined to local government, the affair was compared in the British press with the Watergate scandal then brewing in Washington.

The royal commission's recommendations included:

• Formulation of a new law consolidating previous anti-corruption legislation and laying down a maximum penalty of seven years in prison and an unlimited fine in corruption cases involving public officials.

• Police powers, made available through application to the courts, to inspect financial records, including tax documents, of persons or organizations before criminal proceedings are launched. These would include the power to search a suspects home or business premises if need be.

• Automatic disqualification for public office and election to Parliament for anyone convicted in a corruption case, unless the trial court specifically states reasons to the contrary.

• Requirement of local government officials to register their main financial interests for public inspection.

"As far as I know, there's never been a civilized society entirely free from corruption and I don't suppose there will be this side of Utopia," the commission chairman, Lord Salmon, said at a press conference that announced the report.

He said that the overwhelming majority of persons in British public life are honest and devoted to their work "but there are undoubtedly some who enter public life for material advantage and for what they can get out of it."

Kuwait to Quarantine Travelers From Syria

KUWAIT, July 15 (UPI).—The Health Ministry said today it would impose a quarantine on travelers from Syria because of reported cholera epidemics in some parts of that country.

Passengers arriving from Syria without proof of vaccination must enter quarantine for seven days in accordance with international health regulations.

Obituaries

Ronald Tree, Wealthy Briton, Maintained Close Ties to U.S.

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—Ronald Tree, 78, a grandson of Marshall Field, a former member of the British Parliament and for almost half a century an intimate of the men and women who shaped U.S. and British history, died in London yesterday.

Mr. Tree was born in Eastbourne, England, of U.S. parents and throughout his life maintained close relations with the country of his parents' birth. But he remained a British subject. He was always sensitive to Britain's difficulties, particularly in wartime and, as he once told friends, he felt that it would be faintly disloyal to renounce the country where he had grown up.

But he was a true British-American. In World War I, for example, he returned to the United States and became a naval aviator. Later, along with diplomat David Bruce, he served on the staff of Walter Hines Page when Mr. Page was the U. S. ambassador to Italy.

In England, Mr. Tree became Joint Master of the Pytchley Hunt and Conservative member of Parliament for Market Harborough. He served in Parliament for 15 years. From 1940 to 1943, he acted as an adviser on U.S. affairs to the Ministry of Information and, in 1944, he served as under secretary for town and country planning in the Churchill Cabinet.

Winston Churchill was a frequent visitor at his country home, especially during the war, when his aides feared that Chequers, the Prime Minister's country residence, might be too vulnerable to German bombers.

Mr. Tree divorced his first wife after the war and, in 1947, married Mary Endicott Marietta Fitzgerald, whom he had known during the war when she was a researcher for Life magazine.

In 1949, the Trees moved to Barbados. He took an active interest in Barbados and its problems as it moved from a British dependency to independence within the Commonwealth.

In recent years, the Trees divided their time between Barbados and their town house in Manhattan. In New York, in Barbados and in London, Mr. Tree's friends and associates were the famous and powerful. He was close friend of Anthony Eden and entertained film stars and politicians. Thanks to his wealth and his first wife's relatives, the Astors, the best doors in England were open to him. He knew the Rothschilds and the Warburgs; Lillian Hellman was a friend and Claudette Colbert was a Barbados neighbor.

Mrs. Tree became an important figure in the liberal wing of the Democratic party and served for a time as the U.S. delegate to the United Nations Human Rights Commission. She was an adviser to Adlai Stevenson and was walking with him in London when he collapsed and died.

Frederick W. Hawksworth

SWINDON, England, July 15 (UPI).—Frederick W. Hawksworth, 93, chief mechanical engineer of the Great Western Railway from 1941 until the state take-over of Britain's railroads in 1948, has died.

Press Group Appeals Over Mexico Paper

ZURICH, July 15 (NYT).—The International Press Institute has appealed to President Luis Echeverria of Mexico to intervene in the dispute over the ouster of most of the editorial staff of Excelsior, a leading Mexico City newspaper.

In its message, the institute said: "The International Press Institute is most concerned about the news that the leading newspaper Excelsior was apparently seized by opponents to their policy and has been forced to change their editorial viewpoint. Also, that the editor was ousted from his office. We express our deep concern over this matter and would ask for your personal intervention so that freedom of expression is guaranteed."

'Avengers' Group Says It Killed Ex-Nazi in France

PARIS, July 15 (AP).—A clandestine organization calling itself "the avengers" claimed responsibility today for the murder of convicted Nazi war criminal Joachim Peiper, who was burned to death yesterday in his isolated villa in eastern France.

The police said Peiper, 61, a former SS colonel convicted in 1946 of killing 71 U.S. prisoners, fought a gun battle with a commando of assailants who ringed his house and finally set it afire with Molotov cocktails.

The French Communist party launched a campaign last month for Peiper's expulsion from France but Communist officials said they had nothing to do with recent threats warning him that he would be killed on July 14, France's national holiday.

The police said they suspected members of the wartime French Resistance organized the killing, but there were no clues to their identity.

A caller told a Paris newspaper that Peiper had been murdered by "the avengers" and that "our vengeance will touch not only the Nazis hiding in France but also those who think they are safe in Germany."

12. The things you saw today.
(A good reason to call home.)
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MIT Drops Training of 15 Taiwanese

Military Potential Of Technology Cited

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 15 (AP).—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has ended a program of training engineers from Taiwan because, a government official said, the State Department feared they could learn to build missiles that could be used against mainland China.

The $917,000 program, paid for by the National Taiwan University, began in January of last year to teach 15 engineers to design and produce aircraft navigation systems. The program ended in June, six months early.

Thomas Jones, MIT's vice-president for research, said he was told by the State Department's munitions control office that the project "would not be in furtherance of the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States."

The government official said the reason the government recommended dropping the program was because it might help Taiwan develop a missile guidance system.

Mr. Jones referred to the official position of the administration of former President Richard Nixon that Taiwan should not be allowed to develop offensive weapons that could be used against China. He would not comment directly on the State Department's opposition.

The program was intended to teach the engineers the complex technology of producing guidance systems used in airplanes and ships. The systems employ technology similar to that needed to guide ballistic missiles, an MIT spokesman said.

The project was a source of considerable discussion and controversy at MIT.

Earlier this year, a group called the Student Action Coordinating Committee protested that the engineers might use the technology to build missile guidance systems for an attack on the People's Republic of China instead of producing commercial instruments.

Later, MIT's Committee on Institute International Commitments concluded that the program's technology could have military applications. It recommended that the program be altered or dropped.

Mr. Jones said the State Department got involved after the university asked its advice.

U.S. Envoy Reportedly Urged Foreign Payment by Alcoa

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 15 (NYT).—An unidentified U.S. ambassador solicited at least $25,000 from the Aluminum Company of America that apparently was paid to officials and political parties of a foreign country, according to papers filed by the company recently with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This was believed to represent the first publicly documented instance in which a U.S. administration official has been implicated in the continuing wave of disclosures of questionable and illegal payments by U.S. corporations.

The incident occurred during 1971 and 1972 in a country that was not named in Alcoa's SEC filing. Neither the commission nor the company would disclose which country it was or the ambassador's identity.

Alcoa's disclosure occurred at a time of growing suspicion about the role of the U.S. government in foreign payoffs.

According to Alcoa's filing, an investigation by the company uncovered evidence that in 1971 the unidentified ambassador approached a senior company official with a request that Alcoa consider making a contribution to a proposed educational program in the foreign country.

The purpose of the program was to explain to the citizens of that country the advantages of permitting U. S. investments there.

Alcoa, the world's largest aluminum company, agreed to make the contribution and paid $25,000 by cashier's check to "the political party then in control of that country." In an effort to obtain confidentiality, Alcoa said, the payment was recorded on the books of its subsidiary as a miscellaneous expense.

Subsequently, the company said, four additional payments totaling $25,000 were made to political officials. In addition, Alcoa said it made a $5,000 political contribution in the same country in 1972.

U.S. Arms Bill Signed by Ford

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—President Ford signed a $32.5-billion weapons-procurement bill yesterday that authorizes production of the new B-1 bomber and a record $6.7-billion naval shipbuilding program.

At the same time, he called for more efforts to cut waste in defense spending.

The President also signed a bill appropriating $8.3 billion in fiscal year 1977 for the Treasury Department, Postal Service, General Services Administration, the Civil Service Commission and the Executive Office of the President.

A third measure signed provides $6.6 billion in the 1977 budget for activities of the State, Justice and Commerce Departments, the federal judiciary, the Small Business Administration and the U.S. Information Agency.

On the B-1 bomber, the bill permits spending of $1 billion for the first three operating models, provided that Congress appropriates the money in a bill to be considered later.

Soviet Scientists Protest Scholars' Rights in Russia

MOSCOW, July 15 (UPI).—Nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov and 23 other dissident scientists joined this week in an open letter protesting violations of human and professional rights of Soviet scholars.

The letter was unusual because it came from a broad segment of the dissident community, including activists from the Jewish Emigration Movement, the so-called Democratic Movement and the Soviet Nationalist Movement. Those groups normally act independently of one another.

The letter, sent to the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said, "The rights of scholars continue to be violated although in a form less extreme than in the past."

In addition to bars to emigration, they cited restrictions on the right to publish their work, to hold public discussions in their field and to attend international conferences outside the Soviet Union.

University Reopens

ADDIS ABABA, July 15 (Reuters).—Addis Ababa University, closed since the revolution that brought down Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974, reopened today.

Five Escape IRA Trial as Bombs Go Off

But Dublin Forces Recapture Four

DUBLIN, July 15 (AP).—Five prisoners escaped when two bombs exploded in a courthouse and a nearby police station here today, police reported.

Police recaptured four of the men within minutes of the explosions, which injured a number of persons, but the other man got away, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman said the explosions were part of a plan to free prisoners appearing in an Irish Republic Army weapons trial at Dublin's Special Criminal Court.

He reported that one of the bombs blasted a hole in a wall at the back of the courthouse through which the five prisoners escaped.

They evaded army and police units as the second bomb demolished a police post about 20 yards from the court.

The spokesman said at least one person was seriously injured by the blasts. Others were treated for shock.

The explosions occurred while the court was adjourned for lunch.

The bomb that exploded in the courthouse apparently had been smuggled through tight security checks, including police with special detectors, sources said.

Of the five men who had escaped, one was a defendant and the four others were witnesses in the trial of two men charged after the discovery last year of a bomb-making plant.

The prisoner now being hunted was scheduled to give evidence in the case. Police said he is a member of the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

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The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung answers questions put by foreign editor of Yugoslav news agency Tanjug



PYONGYANG, June 30 (KCNA).—It was reported from Beograd that the leading newspapers "Borba," "Vecernje Novosti" and "Dnevnik" and other newspapers of Yugoslavia on June 26 carried the full text or the detailed gists of the answers given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions put by the foreign editor of the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug on May 29.

Rodong Sinmun and other leading papers here today carried the full text of the answers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung answered the questions put by the foreign editor of the news agency Tanjug:

On the role of the non-alignment.

On the mutual relations between the non-aligned countries' political and economic independence and their cooperations.

On the preparations for the Colombo summit conference and on what he expects from this conference.

On the methods the non-aligned countries can employ to support the reunification of Korea.

On the relations between Korea and Yugoslavia and the cooperation of our two countries in making preparations for the Colombo summit and in the whole system of the non-alignment.

Answers of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions put by foreign editor of Yugoslav news agency Tanjug

PYONGYANG, June 30 (KCNA).—Following is the full text of the answers of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions put by the foreign editor of the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug:

QUESTION: How do you, esteemed President Kim Il Sung, estimate the role of the non-alignment in the present world?

ANSWER: At present, the non-alignment is playing a very great role in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for national liberation and sovereignty, peace and social progress.

The non-alignment is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the present times. With the appearance of the non-alignment on the stage of history as an independent political force, the balance of world forces has tipped in favour of the revolution. With the expansion and development of the non-alignment the revolutionary forces of the world have been decisively strengthened, whereas the imperialist forces have been weakened tangibly.

The triumphant advance of the non-alignment is dealing heavy blows at the imperialists and colonialists, and greatly inspiring and encouraging the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples and the peoples of the newly-emerging forces.

As the days go by, the non-alignment is exerting ever greater influence on the cause of the world revolution and the international developments. Thanks to the common struggle of the non-aligned countries many international problems are now correctly solved. This shows that the concerted action of the peoples of non-aligned countries can put an end to the arbitrariness of the imperialists on the international arena and bring solutions to all problems in the interests of progressive peoples.

The greater the role of the non-alignment is, the earlier the victory of the common cause of the peoples of the countries of the newly-emerging forces will come.

Scared by the rapid expansion and development of the non-alignment today, the imperialists are making every effort to curb the influence of this movement and undermine it. They are sowing discord and antagonism among the non-aligned countries in an attempt to disrupt and disintegrate the non-alignment from within. Therefore, in order to increase the role of the non-alignment, the non-aligned countries must frustrate the disruptive, alienating moves of the imperialists and bring about firm unity.

For a firm unity all the non-aligned countries need to organically link their national interests with the interests of the non-alignment as a whole, pooling their strength for their common goal.

The non-aligned countries have good grounds for unity. In the past they were all subjected to the oppression and exploitation of the imperialists, and are today struggling for national independence and the building of a new society. They are closely linked with each other by community of their former lots and the identity of their present endeavours. We consider that these countries must exert special efforts to strengthen their unity so as to further enhance the role of the non-alignment in compliance with the requirements of the present situation.

Q.: What do you think of the mutual relations between the non-aligned countries' political and economic independence and their cooperations?

A.: The maintenance of independence by the non-aligned countries and the development of cooperation among them do not contradict each other, the maintenance of and respect for national independence constitute the prerequisite and basis for the unity and cooperation of countries.

Independence is the life and soul of a country and people. It is essential for any country to firmly maintain an independent stand. Only then can it defend its national dignity and honour, safeguard its national independence, achieve prosperity, and help develop the unity and cooperation among countries on a truly voluntary and equal footing.

"Cooperation" between countries which is not based on independence gives rise to inequality and subordination. That is why the developing countries are now resolutely combatting the attempts of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists to trample upon the sovereignty of other countries and subjugate them politically under the cloak of "cooperation".

As for the cooperation between the non-aligned countries, this is an important factor making for the consolidation of their political and economic independence and the achievement of their national prosperity.

The non-aligned countries respect each other's independence and have truly cooperative relations. If these countries closely cooperate while maintaining independence, they can nullify the imperialists' aggression and subversive activities, consolidate national independence and successfully solve the difficult and complex problems arising in the building of a new society.

The non-aligned countries, the countries of the newly-emerging forces, account for the greater part of the world's population and territory, have inexhaustible natural resources and possess many experiences and techniques to exchange. If the non-aligned countries tap and make an effective use of these vast potentialities by strengthening their economic and technical cooperation, they can build an independent national economy with credit in a short period of time.

To unite, cooperate and strengthen international solidarity on an independent basis is the principle invariably followed by the government of our republic. The government of the democratic people's Republic of Korea will endeavour to further strengthen and develop the cooperation with the non-aligned countries, the countries of the newly-emerging forces, on the principle of independence, and energetically fight on to hasten the victory of the common cause of the progressive peoples the world over.

(This message will continue in tomorrow's issue.)

THEATER IN PARIS

The Lively World of Café Drama

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 15 (IHT).—The cabaret has hatched many theatrical talents, including several of the most significant dramatists of the age—Wedekind, Brecht, Reinhardt, among them.

The café theaters that now flourish in Paris are inspired by the literary cabarets of yore. There are about 30. Salaries are so low that collections are often taken up after the performance, but the majority of the cellars in which they function have a loyal and enthusiastic clientele. Programs display considerable vitality and variety, cradling, it is hoped, important theatrical figures of tomorrow. In any case, youth is at the helm.

At the Fanal (a soothingly cool cave at 85-87 Rue Saint-Honoré), there is a double bill. At 8:30 there is a very competent performance of Jean Anouilh's one-act play about the woes of the members of a woman café-concert band, "L'Orchestre," directed by Andreas Voutsinas, with music by Van Parys.

At 10 p.m. the Cafe Teater of Copenhagen takes over. These versatile Danes established their own playhouse eight years ago and it has prospered ever since. Now on a busman's holiday, they are acting, in French, two short plays by their eminent countryman Pine Methling.

The first, "Impromptu à Paris," composed especially for their visit here, spoofs the preconceived notions of tourists bound for the City of Light, their heads filled with what they have heard and read of its gaiety and wickedness. It is but a light, brief chronicle to preface the author's work in a darker mood.

The second piece is "Voyage Vers les Ombres Vertes," a saga from womb to tomb of an average woman, cast in monologue form. This sombre study of the fleeting passage is a favored exercise of Scandinavian actresses much as Cocteau's one-woman, telephonic play, "La Voix Humaine," has served actresses elsewhere. Birgitte Nystrom does well as its heroine from childhood, girlhood, marriage, motherhood and old age.

The presentation of this play is an acute reminder of the foolish neglect of contemporary Danish dramatists abroad Kaj Munk, the pastor executed by the Nazis and one of Denmark's leading literary lights, is known outside of Scandinavia only by the Swedish movie "The Word." Kjeld Abell, a most imaginative fantasist, has been translated but is unplayed. Theaters everywhere would be brightened by the inclusion in their repertories of the plays of C.E. Soya, H.C. Branner, Jens Locher, Leck Fischer, Sven Clausen, and the early-century, ironic comedies of Gustav Wied.

* * *

Le Coupe Chou (24 Rue Saint-Martin) also offers a double bill. The merits and magic of Voutsinas's production of Tennessee Williams's "The Dragon Country," or "Je N'Imagine Pas Ma Vie Demain," (IHT, April 30) are again drawn to your attention. This one-act play, Williams informs us, was written in 1957 and not in 1947 as the director announced. It is performed nightly (except Sundays) at 8:45. At 9:45 Catherine Allegret, the daughter of Simone Signoret, and Evelyne Grandjean entertain with a series of sketches, "Pourquoi Pas Moi?," ridiculing television programs and fads of the moment in a spirited session.

* * *

"La Revanche de Louis XI" (at La Veuve Pichard, 7 Rue Sainte-Croix-de-la-Bretonnerie) is in the nature of a collegiate burlesque with the affairs of the spider king's court treated with comic distortion of Monty Python aspect. Lady Jane is imported as an au-pair girl to wed the king, but duels, poisonings and diverse double-dealing delay the marriage, with a masked horseman setting all to rights as each episode receives a resounding thwacking from the slapstick.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

An exhibition on the life and work of Auguste Bartholdi, the creator of the Statue of Liberty, the Lion of Belfort and other works of monumental statuary, has opened at the Ancienne Douane in his native city of Colmar, in Alsace, where it will run through Sept. 12.

The Ballet-Théâtre Joseph Russillo will perform a new ballet in nine scenes, evoking Biblical episodes, set to the Requiem of Fauré, from July 30 to 29 at 9:30 p.m. (except July 25) in the Tuileries Garden in Paris. The Jeune Philharmonie and the Choeurs d'Orphée will be conducted by Alain Charron.

After its current two-week season in Manchester and another two-week stand in Newcastle (July 20-31), the Dance Theater of Harlem moves into the Sadler's Wells Theatre in London from Aug. 11 to 28 with a repertory of 15 ballets to be presented in three programs. The orchestra of the Royal Ballet will be conducted by the company's music director, Tania Leon.

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The Danish troupe from left: Niels Sbjoldager, Anne Lise Gabold, Birgitte Nystrom, Eoling Larsen, Sejer Andersen.

SHARPS & FLATS

SALON - DE - PROVENCE, France (between Avignon and Marseilles).—Big jazz festival through July 21 featuring, among others, Ray Charles, Count Basie and his orchestra, Ella Fitzgerald, Albert King, John Lee Hooker and Sy Oliver.

* * *

LONDON—George Melly comes into Ronnie Scott's for one week July 19, replacing the Horace Silver quartet. The Sandpipers are at the Talk of the Town.

* * *

KNOKKE, Belgium — Mireille Mathieu will be at the Casino July 16 at 9 p.m. and later in the evening at the Casino in Ostend. Stephane Grappelli and Claude Luter will also be at the Knokke Casino July 20, at 9 p.m.

* * *

GENEVA—French singer Julien Clerc and the group Il Etait Une Fois will be at the Patinoire des Vernets July 17 at 8 p.m.

* * *

LORIENT, France (southern Brittany)—There will be an Interceltic Festival from Aug. 6-15 featuring all the bagpipes, songs, choirs, dances, costumes, food, fun and games from Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Brittany and Galicia. Alan Stivell will appear Aug. 14.

* * *

French singer Catherine Dalonne was awarded the Grand Prix of the Tokyo Yamaha Music Foundation in the Rose d'Or song contest at Antibes this week for her rendition of the song "La Fête Américaine" in honor of the Bicentennial. She will tour Japan in November.

* * *

This week's top single in the United States is "Kiss and Say Good-Bye" by the Manhattans and in Britain, "Young Hearts Run Free" by Candi Staton.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

Tourism in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, July 15 (Reuters). —Foreign tourists spent $215.9 million in Yugoslavia in the first five months of this year, 12 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year, according to government statistics.

'$1 Million on the Table'

How a Gambling Man Passes a Da

By Mike Cochran

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP).—On a typical day, Doyle Brunson gets up at noon, breakfasts, and heads to a Las Vegas golf course.

After an afternoon of golfing and betting, not necessarily in that order, he may make a wager or two on an evening sports event. Then, freshly showered, dressed and fed, he heads to the "office."

For "Texas Dolly," as he is called, the office may be the Aladdin or the Dunes Hotels on the Las Vegas Strip. Or it could be the Flamingo.

In May, it was Binion's Horseshoe Club where Brunson, 42, a professional gambler, won the world series of poker—and $200,000. The next night he was back looking for a game. He found one but he couldn't get a seat.

"They afraid of you?" he was asked.

"Naw," he groused. "There were a couple of drunks in the game throwing away their money, and no one wanted to get out on that kind of a deal."

The Best

For Adrian Doyle Brunson, oftetime West Texas farmboy and graduate of a Bible Belt Baptist university, gambling is his life.

"I can't imagine anyone living any better," he said. "Even when I was broke I lived like a prince. The best food, best drink, best hotels and, when I was single, the best looking women."

Brunson likes the action fast and the stakes high, and says he sees the world's finest poker player most every day when he glances into a mirror.

"You judge every hunter by his hides. Of course," he said "the only thing different about the world series is that it goes down to one winner. Everybody puts up $10,000 and when they lose it all, they're out.

"If we had a game where you could buy back in, it would be the biggest game the world's ever seen. Most people in this game could afford to lose $100,000 or so.

"Say after four days, 10 hours a day, you call a halt, the champion would be the guy with the most money. Hmmmm, some kind of game." The "game" is called hold-em and is a gutsy derivative of seven-card stud, backbone of traditional poker ranks. The series is by no means the biggest poker game in the world.

"We have some pretty good games in Vegas. At the Aladdin last year we had a game that lasted a month and there was a million dollars on the table a majority of the time," he said. "Everybody had a pile of $100 bills in front of 'em as thick as a telephone book."

Participants normally are casino owners and bosses, professional poker players, bookmakers and occasionally "tourists" which, when Brunson says it, has the ring of "pigeon" to it. "Not just anybody can sit down and afford to play for $10,000 or $20,000," he said. "I've seen a lot of good 'limit' players who, in a no-limit game, just couldn't do it.

"You've got to have the heart for it, and not too many have it. That may not be the word, either. It may be no brains. But it's something some people have and some people don't."

At Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene, Texas, old friends recall that Brunson, whose basketball career ended with a knee injury, never shirked a gam chance. Said Bill Neal, district attorney in Ve Texas, "He'd throw rocks telephone pole for a dollar."

Recalling those days, Bru said: "I sure don't want to anything to embarrass Ha Simmons. They don't much that gambling image. They out preachers and teachers such. 'Course, I did set a record there: They had no before the disciplinary boar times for gambling."

Golf Bet

Apparently, Brunson's biquickest loss occurred at course in Florida. As he re bers it: "The guy was from fornia . . . we'd been do little gambling on the cours finally, we played one ho $180,000. I three-putted won it."

Brunson beat his lunge some 14 years ago, and b and his wife, Louise, ca miracle.

Louise: "Five different d said Doyle had terminal and could not live longer four months. Our first chil due in five months, and perately wanted him to at least see the baby. operated from 10 a.m. 6 p.m., cutting him to piec and he survived. It was a acle. And it's made a Chr fanatic out of me."

The terrible neck scars to the trauma, and Brunso turns periodically for p tionary checkups.

It was a Keno ticket. poker hand, that pulled Br into professional poker hit a Keno ticket the first I was ever in Las Vegas. pretty well—winning $12.50 a 55-cent investment," he called. "I went back to Texa started seriously playing po got lucky, did some good an a lot of money."

Brunson spent several traveling around Texas Amarillo Slim Preston and Doc Roberts, both of whom on to world series poker vic Brunson moved to Las three years ago after tirin legal hassles in his home

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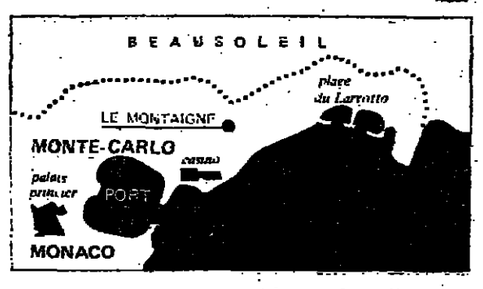
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FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1976

Japanese Trade Surplus Soars

Export Boom Worries Others

TOKYO, July 15 (Reuters)—Japan today reported a sharply increased trade surplus for June, new evidence of an export boom which is causing concern in Europe and the United States.

The June surplus of $396 million—which occurred with only $28 million in Florida Bay—was announced in a preliminary Finance Ministry report.

The expansion of exports has been the driving force behind Japan's recent strong rise in the exchange value of the yen, and the Bank of Japan intervened strongly to keep the currency in check. Despite its purchases estimated at $180 million to $200 million, the dollar weakened to 293.57 yen—down from 293.75 yen.

The monthly trade figures showed that exports soared 28 per cent compared with last June to $5.732 billion. Imports also rose up a strong 20 per cent to $5.336 billion.

Japan had an overall trade surplus of $140 million in the first half of this year, compared with a huge deficit of $1.914 billion in the year-ago period. The surge in exports was led by sharp increases in sales of vehicles and television sets. Steel and ships sold well.

The surplus with the United States in the six-month period was $1.636 billion, and with the EEC it was $1.464 billion.

The figures were announced the day after a member of the European Common Market Commission, Finn Gundelach, had warned at a Tokyo press conference here that the Japan-EEC trade imbalance had reached a danger point, and could climb to reach $4 billion for the current year.

Mr. Gundelach, commissioner in charge of internal market and customs union, predicted that Japan's current economic spending would help to boost its imports, including those from Europe.

Japanese government officials said today that the yen's strength would soon begin to wane as the country's imports increased in response to the economic recovery.

Japanese monetary authorities insist they have not been trying to hold down the value of the yen artificially. Officials have indicated that the central bank's intervention lag

States Divided on Controls For Euromart; Data Sought

By James Furlong

BONN, July 15 (AP-DJ).—European monetary experts are divided on whether the Eurocurrency lending market should be controlled internationally, but they are agreed that they need more information about the market.

This emerged from recent talks among EEC specialists. The discussions made clear that there is no consensus in favor of suggestions that all banks be made subject to minimum reserve requirements affecting their foreign-currency assets, reliable sources said.

West Germany and the Netherlands advocate such a requirement as a means of limiting the volume of Eurocurrency credit expansion and bringing the immense market under official control. Britain, among others, is opposed. No chance for agreement is seen in the immediate future.

But the talks did produce agreement that it would be desirable to influence banks to disclose more information about their foreign-currency lending. Improved reporting would give officials a better idea of who is borrowing and what risks are involved. In the official jargon more "market transparency" is needed.

Monetary experts and politicians would like to know more, for example, about bank loans to the East bloc, tanker owners and developing nations. Statistics do exist. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Basel, for example, estimates that banks in Benelux, France, West Germany, Italy, Britain, Sweden and Switzerland had external positions in dollars and other foreign currencies last December equivalent to about $258 billion, up from $215 billion a year earlier. The BIS also makes country-by-country breakdowns.

But there is general agreement that risks involved in Eurocurrency lending cannot be judged adequately on the basis of currently available information. Thus, the outlook appears favorable for the establishment, probably by the BIS, of a new information collection center. The proposal is that banks would report to it all Eurocurrency credits above a certain level—$10 million is one figure that has been mentioned.

At present, reporting requirements for foreign-currency loans are loose, West German authorities have little idea of loans made by the Luxembourg subsidiaries of German banks, for example.

The BIS is seen as the ideal institution to handle the task because of its experience in collecting such statistics as are available. Informal soundings of private banks indicate a majority favor an information center.

Britain, which is the biggest Eurocurrency center, also shows some reluctance about the proposed reporting mechanism. But it reportedly does not oppose the idea in principle. It only insists that the scheme go beyond the borders of the EEC to include Switzerland.

U.S. participation is deemed necessary by proponents because of the weight of the London-based U.S. banks in the Eurocurrency market.

The proposal for a minimum reserves requirement was opposed by Britain and others on grounds that it would cause banks to depart the EEC for unregulated areas, hurting the former host countries and possibly creating new dangers in the market. The alternative—establishing a minimum reserves system in all countries whose banks participate in foreign currency lending—is deemed politically impossible.

W. Germans See Slow, Steady Growth in 2d Half

FRANKFURT, July 15 (AP-DJ).—Bundesbank president Karl Klasen and Economics Minister Hans Friderichs agreed today that West Germany's economic growth will slow down for the remainder of 1976 but definitely will continue expanding. The two told reporters following the routine biweekly meeting of the central bank council that the money supply targets set early in the year were being maintained. There will not be any need in the foreseeable future to change credit policy, they said.

State Secretary Otto Schlecht of the Economics Ministry said the economy is in a summer lull but probably will pick up again this autumn. He said the government still expects real growth of 6 per cent for the year.

Mr. Klasen said that he did not expect the recent increase in interest rates to continue. He reiterated the central bank's expectation that inflation for all of 1976 would be under 5 per cent.

Mr. Klasen said rises in producer prices and increasing food prices were still a concern but he said demand was not strong enough to sustain strong producer price increases and the year-to-year gain should decline in the succeeding months.

Mr. Schlecht added that the government's estimate of economic growth assumed a real growth in investment expenditure of 8 to 9 per cent this year. He pointed out that investment spending in the first quarter was 5 per cent above that of the last quarter in 1975.

He also said that economic growth should continue in 1977, at least as far as domestic German considerations were concerned. He cautioned that the rate of growth depended too on the economic situation of the nation's trading partners.

Asked about the slow decline in unemployment, Mr. Friderichs said the jobless rate was about where the government expected it would be.

In Wiesbaden, meanwhile, the federal statistics office reported that the wholesale price index in June was unchanged for the month at 161.4 (1962 equals 100). The index was 5.8 per cent above the 1975 month.

Franc Lower Despite Active French Role

May Industrial Output Unchanged from April

PARIS, July 15 (IHT).—Substantial intervention by the Bank of France and a government statement that there would be no devaluation failed to keep the franc from sliding further on the foreign exchange market today.

The franc closed against the dollar at 4.7868, compared with 4.779 at midday Tuesday when banks here closed for the Bastille Day holiday yesterday. Dealers estimated the central bank sold between $150 million and $200 million to support the rate today.

They said that Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade's statement that "no devaluation is foreseen" and that the franc will not "move very substantially from the current levels" failed to impress the market.

However, other government reports tended to add pressure on the franc. The Finance Ministry reported that industrial production in May stagnated. The seasonally-adjusted output index was 121 on the 1970 index, unchanged from April. Measured against the year-ago month, the index was up 12 per cent.

The ministry said the poor May showing was due to a strike by coal miners and lower electricity production.

Another government report indicated that capital spending this year may increase a bare 0.7 per cent in volume terms. A survey of companies whose spending accounts for roughly two-fifths of the nation's capital outlays showed their budgets this year are expected to rise 9 per cent.

But as prices for capital goods are expected to increase 8.3 per cent this year, the "real" growth would be less than 1 per cent.

The national statistical institute also reported that the overall price index of raw materials imports rose 7.8 per cent in June. Food imports rose 9.4 per cent while industrial raw materials were up 6.4 per cent.

In other news, the Finance Ministry said that the country's "real" external debt amounted to 9.7 billion francs (about $2.02 billion).

Company Reports

(In Millions of Dollars)

Bankers Trust New York

Second Quarter		1976	1975
Profits	A	13.5	16.7
Per Share	A	1.11	1.59
Profits	B	13.3	16.5
Per Share	B	1.09	1.57
First Half			
Profits	A	26.7	38.1
Per Share	A	2.19	3.63
Profits	B	26.6	37.5
Per Share	B	2.17	3.57

A—Before Securities Transactions.
B—After Securities Transactions.

Bendix Corp.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	802.6	696.5
Profits	29.4	21.7
Per Share	1.33	1.00
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,249.2	1,942.2
Profits	79.24	57.53
Per Share	3.59	2.65

Charter New York Corp.

Second Quarter		1976	1975
Profits	A	10.06	11.82
Per Share	A	1.15	1.34
Profits	B	10.08	11.8
Per Share	B	1.15	1.34
Six Months			
Profits	A	18.6	23.1
Per Share	A	2.12	2.63
Profits	B	18.7	23.1
Per Share	B	2.13	2.63

Crane Co.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	285.3	288.4
Profits	18.52	16.32
Per Share	1.81	1.57

Honeywell Inc.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	705.3	678.8
Profits	19.4	12.7
Per Share	0.95	0.65
Share Dil.	0.86	0.51
Six Months		
Revenue	1,353.6	1,274.7
Profits	32.9	13.8
Per Share	1.63	0.70
Share Dil.	1.49	0.43

Kaiser Aluminum

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	552.8	434.6
Profits	30.5	31.0
Per Share	1.54	1.56
Share dil.	1.41	1.42
Six Months		
Revenue	970.3	837.9
Profits*	43.2	64.5
Per Share	2.16	3.29
Share dil.	2.00	3.00

*Net gain from foreign currency translations in the first half were $8.3 million vs $1.9 million in 1975.

Marine Midland

Second Quarter		1976	1975
Profits	A	3.1	10.2
Per Share	A	0.25	0.81
Profits	B	3.6	9.93
Per Share	B	0.28	0.79
First Half			
Profits	A	2.63	19.7
Per Share	A	0.21	1.57
Profits	B	5.1	19.8
Per Share	B	0.40	1.58

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 7)

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Genstar Buys Capital & Counties Unit

Capital & Counties Property Co. has agreed to sell its 62.4-per-cent controlling interest in Abbey Glen Property Corp. of Canada to Genstar, the diversified building materials and land development firm. The sale price is $Can. 49.45 million for the 7.33 million shares involved, at $Can. 6.75 a share. The agreement is conditional upon the consents of appropriate British regulatory authorities and completion of renegotiation of financial arrangement terms between Capital and certain of its bankers. The sale of Abbey Glen is part of the U.K. property company's program of restructuring its financial commitments following the 1974-75 collapse of the U.K. property market. The slump led to a sharp fall in Capital's profit for the year ended March 1975 to £1.1 million from £2.48 million a year earlier. Capital's Australian interests, Abbey Capital Property Group, are being transferred to Britain's Crown Agents. Genstar says that following completion of the deal it intends to offer Abbey Glen minority shareholders $Can. 6.75 a share for their holdings, with a possible alternative, in lieu of cash, of Genstar securities to be created and announced later.

Maritime Fruit Creditor Forces Sale

Danish creditors of the financially troubled Israeli-American shipping group Maritime Fruit Carriers plan to sell four of the company's refrigerator ships. A spokesman for the Danish ship credit fund says it sees no other way of recovering money owed on the vessels, now under arrest in Dover, Le Havre, Hamburg and Cristobal (Panama). The fund has priority mortgage rights on the ships. Britain's Cunard steamship company has made a $100-million offer for 16 U.K.-registered MFC ships, including the four arrested at the instigation of the Danish ship credit fund. But the fund's spokesman says it is not very interested in the Cunard offer, which is considered to be rather low.

W.German Motor Vehicle Output Dips

The West German auto industry produced 330,500 motor vehicles in June, 4 per cent fewer than in the previous month, the automobile industry federation reports. But the 302,500 autos and light trucks produced in June were 16 per cent more than in June 1975, and the 28,000 utility vehicles were up 23 per cent. Motor vehicle production for the first half totaled 2.02 million units, up 20 per cent from the unusually low levels of the 1975 period. But the 1976 figure is still 7 per cent below the record production levels of the first half of 1973. German producers exported 158,000 autos and light trucks in June, 3 per cent more than in May and 13 per cent more than in June 1975. Exports in the first half totaled 1.01 million units, up 25 per cent from the 1975 period.

Selling Swells as Dow Falls Under 1,000

NEW YORK, July 15 (IHT).—Prices closed sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today with the Dow Jones industrial average retreating below the 1,000 level.

The index was down 7.53 to 997.63.

Volume totaled 20.4 million shares compared with 23.84 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market was driven back in the past three sessions from a 3 1/2-year high by heavy profit-taking above the 1,000 level that has held back the market since early in the year. They added there was little news on the economic scene to support the market.

When the Dow average fell below 1,000 early in the session, further selling developed, brokers reported.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the basic money supply, M-1, rose $2.6 billion to a seasonally-adjusted average of $304.3 billion in the week ended July 7 while M-2 increased almost $4 billion to an average of $705.1 billion.

For the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged a 6.2-per-cent rate of gain from 13 weeks ago while M-2 averaged a 9.3-per-cent rate of increase.

Commercial and industrial loans at major New York banks fell $235 million in the week ended, compared with a drop of $67 million the previous week.

Xerox lost 1 1/8 to 60 7/8. It reported higher second-quarter earnings, but predicted lower profits in the third quarter.

International Paper fell 2 to 69 5/8, and brought to more than four points the decline the last two sessions. Yesterday it said it plans to offer 2.25 million common shares early next month.

Archer-Daniels-Midland sagged 3 to 26 1/2. CPC International was down 2 5/8 to 45 7/8. Standard Brands was off 1 1/4 to 36 3/4, and Staley fell 3 1/8 at 25 3/4. A brokerage house lowered its ratings on the stocks.

Down a point or more were Digital Equipment, off 3 to 175 3/4; Standard Oil of Ohio, 2 to 65 1/2; Getty Oil, 2 3/4 to 176; Atlantic Richfield, 2 3/4 to 98, and Avon, 1 1/4 to 46 1/8.

Disney was off 3 3/8 to 53. It reported record third-quarter net of 61 cents a share but analysts were expecting about 65 cents.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading.

Syntex fell 3/4 to 33 1/4, while Sambo's eased 1/4 to 17 3/8.

After the close, the Treasury said it will raise about $600 million in new cash through the sale of $2.9 billion in 52-week bills next Wednesday.

In Chicago rain and profit-taking sparked widespread liquidation of farm futures, sending prices lower over a wide area.

Price of Gold Down After IMF Auction

Agency Accepts Level Of $122.05 an Ounce

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 15.—Gold prices fell in Europe today following yesterday's auction in Washington by the International Monetary Fund of 780,000 ounces at a price of $122.05.

The afternoon fixing here today saw the price set at $121.40 an ounce—down 80 cents from yesterday's fixing—and in late trading it was quoted at $121.25, the lowest it has been since January 1974.

The IMF intends to sell 25 million ounces of gold over a four-year period to generate money for loans to poor nations. The loans, which will carry an interest charge of 0.5 per cent, are designed to help them pay for their imports.

Yesterday's sale, netting the IMF about $64 million, was conducted under the "Dutch auction" method, which means all successful bidders pay the lowest price the IMF accepted. In all, bids were received for 2.114 million ounces, of which 835,000 ounces were bid at $122.05 or higher. The prices submitted by successful bidders ranged from $123.05 to $126.50 and averaged $123.02.

The IMF did not disclose the names of the successful bidders, but bankers in Europe assumed that the Swiss and French central banks purchased the same amounts as they did at the first auction six weeks ago, when the accepted price was $126 an ounce.

Pending final adoption of amendments to the IMF articles of agreement, now before national legislatures, it is technically not legal for central banks to buy gold at more than the artificial "official" price of about $40 an ounce.

The IMF will hold further gold sales, offering 780,000 ounces each time, at approximate intervals of six weeks. The date has not been set for the next offering, probably in September.

itachi Profit dvances 16%

OKYO, July 15 (AP-DJ).—chi, citing sales of color isions, semiconductors and components plus pared, said today that consolidat- et profit for the year ended h 31 rose 16 per cent to 7 billion yen (about $140 on at today's rate of ex- ge), or 16.12 yen per share. 35.44 billion yen, or 13.83 per share, a year earlier. es slipped to 1.8 trillion yen. ist 1,807 trillion yen a year r.

e company projected 10 per growth in sales for the year g next March 31, and better 10 per cent growth in net

orts accounted for 284.44 n yen of total sales in the h year, up from 228.056 bil- en a year earlier.

icials said the firm's aver- perating rate was about 80 ent at March 31, up from 70 per cent a year earlier. by color television and equipment, sales of the mer products division rose cent to 406.5 billion yen. es of big-ticket electric items and electrical equip- including such auto com- its as carburetors and igni- systems, fell almost 10 per to 332.887 billion yen.

osch Earnings Improved

UTTGART, July 15 (Reu- —Bosch earnings in the half of 1976 improved over 975 period due to higher ity utilization in its spare division for the motor ry, executive board chair- Hans Merkle said today. said this also caused a 20- ent rise in first-half turn- over the recession-affected first half. Group sales for however, will rise between d 15 per cent, he added. all of last year, the elec- equipment firm reported net profit rose 52.3 per to 136.9 million deutsche from 89.9 million DM in Sales were up almost 29 ent to 7.28 billion DM from llion DM a year earlier. ch, which had predicted a e in 1975 sales and profits, the unexpected turnaround ue to the strong recovery of utomobile industry in the l half of last year. About cent of Bosch's sales were icle components.

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JUNE 1976

NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 14—Closing Prices

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36⅝	32¾	ACF Ind 1.80	7	27	36	35⅞	35⅞	
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	6	17	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
24¾	16⅝	AMF Inc 1.24	12	298	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝+	⅜
17⅝	12¼	APLCorp 1	5	39	14¼	14	14⅛+	⅛
60⅝	47⅛	ARASv 1.06	16	34	56¼	56	56¼+	½
23	20⅞	ASALtd .60		191	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛—	⅜
11⅝	7¼	ATOInc .24	6	87	9⅛	8⅞	9	
49⅞	37⅜	AbbtLab .68	17	699	48⅞	46	46½—	⅜
10⅛	8⅛	AcmeCly .50	12	11	9⅛	8⅞	9	
4⅛	2⅛	AdmDg .04	7	25	3	2⅞	3	
12⅝	7⅛	AdmEx .91c		77	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅞	4	Adms Millis	6	28	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12⅞	7⅜	Addresso9	10	517	11¼	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
11⅝	7⅛	Adviny .18e		58	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
30⅛	27⅛	AetnaLf .08	15	556	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Aguirre Co	3	12	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14⅞	9⅞	Ahmans .22	6	74	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Aileen Inc	24	27	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
82½	65½	AirPrd .20b	19	97	78¼	78¼	78¼—	⅜
39¼	37¼	AirPd wi		2	39¼	39¼	39¼	
17½	11	Airbn F	14	351	13⅝	13⅛	13 +	⅛
35¼	17⅛	Aircolnc 1	9	105	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛+	⅛
25⅝	17	Akzona 1.20	11	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
15⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.29	8	33	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
111	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z200	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
101⅛	89	AlaP pf 9.44		z100	96⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
89⅛	78	AlaP pf 8.16		z10	85⅛	83⅛	83⅛—	⅛
91⅛	77⅛	AlaP pf 8.28		z150	84⅛	84	84⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	Alaskin .30e	7	49	15¼	14⅞	15 +	⅛
21¼	14	Albanyln .60	15	12	19¼	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅞	5⅞	AlbertoC .34	24	19	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
23⅛	17⅞	Albertsn .72	9	99	22	21⅝	21⅞+	⅜
30⅛	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	105	730	28⅞	27⅝	28⅞+	⅞
18⅛	14⅛	AlcoStd .72	6	28	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
28	21⅞	AlconLb .28	21	152	25¼	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Alexdrs .26e	5	554	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
11⅞	7⅞	AllegCp .45i	32	77	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
43⅛	25⅛	AllgLud 1.60	9	27	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
45⅛	33⅛	AllgLud pf 3		73	45¼	45	45⅛—	⅛
20	16¼	AllgPw 1.60	6	232	18¼	18	18⅛—	⅛
20	9⅞	AllenGrp .60	10	32	17⅞	17	17⅛—	⅛
44⅛	33⅛	AlldCh 1.60	9	237	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	AlldMnt .68	7	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	AlldProd .60		138	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
59⅛	44⅛	AlldStr 1.70	7	46	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	⅛
57	53⅛	AlldStr pf 4		z170	56	56	56 +	1
6	5⅛	Alld Supmkt		186	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
26⅛	11⅛	AllisChal .60	9	1298	26	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	AllrtAut .68	9	5	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	AlphaP Ind	12	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
58	38⅛	Alcoa 1.40	34	597	57⅛	56⅞	57 —	⅛
41⅛	23⅛	AmalSug 3a	3	7	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
60⅛	47	Amax 1.75	14	449	58	57⅛	58 +	⅛
146	115	Amax pf5.25		35	140⅛	140	140⅛—	2⅛
58⅛	53⅛	Amax pfB 3		79	57⅛	57	57⅛+	⅛
22⅛	11⅛	AMBAC .60	5	62	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	Amerce 1.20	7	2	19	19	19	
24⅛	16⅛	AHess .30b	6	525	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
59⅛	45⅛	AHes pf 3.50		38	59⅛	59	59⅛+	⅛
21⅛	13⅛	AAirFilt .48	9	41	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅛	8⅛	Am Airlin		2328	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
9	4⅛	Amcord .34	8	71	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	AmBaker 1	4	39	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
45⅛	38⅛	ABrnds 2.80	7	394	41⅛	40⅛	41 —	⅛
24⅛	21	ABrnd pf1.70		33	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
38⅛	19⅛	AmBdcst .80	34	529	39⅛	39⅛	38⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	AmBldM .48	7	50	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
36⅛	30⅛	AmCan 2.20	8	258	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	⅛
23⅛	21	ACan pf 1.75		9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
3	1⅛	AmCen Altg		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	Am Credit		261	14⅛	13⅛	14 +	⅛
28⅛	23⅛	ACyan 1.58	6	490	26	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Am Distil		28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
28⅛	19⅛	ADistTel .64	10	45	22⅛	21⅛	22	
7⅛	4⅛	AmDualVt		3	7	7	7	
13⅛	12⅛	ADul pf .84a		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
23⅛	20⅛	AmElPw 2	8	525	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
15	10	AFamily .28	7	57	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
1⅛	7⅛	AmFinSy pf		z100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	AmFin Svs		31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
24⅛	22⅛	AGIBd 1.96e		44	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15	AGenCv 1.32		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	AGnIns .62	7	140	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛
25⅛	21⅛	A Ginsf 1.80		19	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	AGIns pf .90		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅛	15	AmHoist .80	6	60	16⅛	16	16	
37⅛	31⅛	AmHome 1	22	2⅛	36⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	⅛
167	14⅛	A Homepf 2		1	158	158	158 +	2⅛
27⅛	29⅛	AmHosp .40	21	380	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Am Invest		23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	5⅛	A Medici .12	7	125	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	A Medicorp	5	56	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Am Motors	7	556	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	32¼	ANatR 2.64	7	494	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	AmSeat .30e	6	37	10	9⅛	10 —	⅛
14	8⅛	AShip 1.07i	7	89	13	12⅛	13 —	⅛
27⅛	16⅛	AmStand	8	181	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
76⅛	54⅛	A Stdpf 4.75		5	70⅛	70	70⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	AmSteril .20	12	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33	26⅛	AmStrs 1.50	5	39	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
53⅛	50⅛	AmT&T 3.80	11	1730	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛+	⅛
61⅛	55	AmT&Tpf 4		50	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛+	⅛
47⅛	47⅛	ATT pfA3.64		28	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
48⅛	45	ATT pfB3.4		37	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	AWatWk .70	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18	13⅛	AWA.1of 1.43		270	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
13⅛	12⅛	AW prf 1.25		z100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	Ameron 1	6	8	15	16	16	
10⅛	5⅛	AmesD .2e	5	70	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅛	19⅛	Ametek 1.20	9	36	23	22⅛	23 +	⅛
35⅛	24⅛	AMPInc .41	46	154	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
12	6⅛	Ampco .40e	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Ampex Corp	15	384	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Amrep Corp		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
50⅛	36⅛	Amstar 2.70	7	47	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛+	⅛
9	7⅛	Amstr pf .68		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
68	59⅛	Amst pf 2.65		2	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛+	⅛
45⅛	34	Amsted 2	7	25	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
45⅛	34	Amsted 2	7	25	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
8	5⅛	Amtel .32	6	20	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Anacond .60		157	28⅛	28	28⅛—	⅛
37⅛	22⅛	AnchrH 1.30	9	62	32⅛	31⅛	32 +	⅛
45⅛	35⅛	AndCly 1.60	9	19	45⅛	44⅛	45	
8⅛	6	Angelica .76	9	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Anixter .20	6	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	Apache .50	8	26	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
29⅛	23⅛	Apco Oil	172	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Apeco Corp		41	2	1⅛	2	
77	68	ApPw pf7.40		z2500	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Applid Mag	16	28	4	3⅛	4 +	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	ArcataN .32	7	37	13⅛	13	13⅛	
31⅛	20⅛	ArchDan .20	5	266	30	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
6	3⅛	Arctic Entr	15	46	5⅛	5	5⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Aristar		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	15	ArizPSv 1.36	7	102	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
118	103⅛	AriPpf 10.70		z20	108	108	108	
12	6	ArkBest .29r		70	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	ArkLGs 1.70	8	84	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Armada In	28	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
35⅛	26⅛	Armco 1.60a	9	157	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
32⅛	27	Arm pf 2.10		7	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
37⅛	23⅛	ArmstCk .84	15	267	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
20⅛	15	ArmRu .40e	6	28	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
16	9⅛	Arvin .25e	8	95	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
27⅛	25⅛	Arvintn pf 2		33	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .60	53	285	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
29⅛	18⅛	AshlOil 1.70	6	37	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛—	⅛
40	30	AsdDrG 1.50	10	49	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Athlone .60	5	48	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Atico Mtg		37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
19⅛	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	26	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
104⅛	87	AtlRich 3.20	14	687	100⅛	99	100⅛+	1⅛
176⅛	137	AtlRch pf 3		1	168	168	168 —	4⅛
49	44⅛	AtlRc pf3.75		z150	47	47	47 —	⅛
67⅛	54⅛	AtlRc pf2.80		126	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Atlas Corp	11	246	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
35	32⅛	Auto Data	29	25	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Autmind .24	6	87	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15	4⅛	Avco Corp	3	501	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
1⅛	9⅛	AvcoCp wt		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
41⅛	18⅛	AvcoCp pf		263	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛+	⅛
29⅛	23⅛	AveryInt .39	32	37	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Avis Inc	7	323	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Avnetinc .60	8	1819	20⅛	19	20⅛+	1
99	53	Avnet pf2.50		1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛+	2⅛
48⅛	22⅛	AvonPd 1.80	19	741	48	47⅛	47⅛	

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— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2	BTMtg .30e		9	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
36⅛	18⅛	BabckWil 1	9	286	36⅛	35⅛	36	
14⅛	4⅛	Bache .40e	5	114	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Bakerin .24	3	674	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
54	40⅛	Bakrintl .42	14	224	49	48⅛	48⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	BaldDH .60	7	26	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
25⅛	1⅛	BallCp .70	7	6	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
21⅛	11⅛	BallyMf .02e	18	183	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	63	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅛	12⅛	BanCa 1.15e	43	16	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	⅛
32⅛	16⅛	Bandag .05e	15	84	22½	21⅞	22 +	⅛
19⅛	4⅛	Bangr Punt	5	192	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9	BanP pf 1.25		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
18⅛	12⅛	BangP pf 2		6	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	⅛
33	28⅛	BkofNY 2.20	6	48	33	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	BkofVa .88	5	46	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
57	35⅛	BankAm 1.56	13	423	56	55⅛	55⅛—	⅛
38	28⅛	BankTr 3	6	166	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛—	⅛
28⅛	25⅛	BnkT pf 2.50		8	27⅛	27	27⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	BarbOil 1.60		29	29	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
18	11⅛	BardCR .24	13	188	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
31⅛	22	Barnes 1.48	7	27	31	30⅛	31 +	⅛
16	7⅛	BasicInc .80	8	72	16⅛	15⅛	16 +	⅛
37	26⅛	Basic pf 2.50		z280	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
30	27⅛	BatesM .80	15	15	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
30⅛	25	BauschL .80	11	78	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	1
46⅛	33	BaxtTrv .21	28	529	41⅛	41	41⅛—	⅛
20⅛	17⅛	BySiG 1.88	6	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	BaykCig .24	27	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28	17	Bearing .48	11	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
27	21⅛	BeatFds .84	14	156	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
28⅛	23⅛	Beckmn .28	17	185	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	⅛
42⅛	34	BectDick .50	18	137	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
23⅛	14	BeechA .80	8	158	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Beker .16	5	102	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	BelcoP .60e	7	34	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Belden 1.20	11	33	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7	BeldinHe .36	7	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
25⅛	15	BellHow .84		94	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
20	12⅛	BemisCo 1	10	25	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
45⅛	40⅛	Bendix 1.72	10	285	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	BenfiCp 1.45	6	301	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
53⅛	46⅛	Benef pf 4.30		5	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	BenfStd Mtg		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Benquet B.47e	7	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Berkey Pho		46	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Best Prod	14	371	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
48	33	BethStl 2	9	492	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
69	38	BigThr .48	19	158	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛—	⅛
33⅛	33⅛	BigT wi		4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
28⅛	21	BlackDr .40	27	516	23⅛	22⅛	23 +	⅛
11⅛	5	BlairJhn .48	9	22	11⅛	10⅛	11 —	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	BlockHR .80	11	117	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
48⅛	37⅛	BlueBell 1	6	206	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	7	53	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Bobbie Brks	53	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
41⅛	24⅛	Boeing 1	12	694	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
30⅛	23⅛	BoiseCas .80	13	355	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	1⅛
20	18⅛	Bk Montn	8	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
31⅛	26	Borden 1.28	10	99	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
30⅛	19⅛	BorWar 1.35	10	63	29⅛	27⅛	29⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Bormans		5	13	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅛	22⅛	BosEd 2.44	10	46	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
91⅛	81⅛	BosE pf 8.88		z280	89	89	89 +	1
12	10⅛	BosE pf 1.17		28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
14⅛	13⅛	BosE pf 1.46		33	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Braniff .24	15	716	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
31⅛	15⅛	BrascnCF .50	8	73	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
32⅛	27⅛	Brig Str .92	19	203	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
79⅛	66⅛	BristMy 1.60	18	594	80⅛	79	80⅛+	1⅛
49⅛	42⅛	BristM pf 2		92	49⅛	49	49 —	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	BritPet .35e	17	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
36⅛	25⅛	BrkwGl 1.20	8	19	36	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	BwnShrp .20		13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	BrownC .15e	5	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
26	18⅛	BrnGp 1.30	9	45	24	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	BrwnFer .20	11	135	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11	Brunswk .44	13	739	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
22⅛	11	BrushW .80	12	22	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
30⅛	18	BucyEr .56	17	257	29	28⅛	29 +	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	BuddCo .80	6	211	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
58	49	BuddCo pf 5		z20	57⅛	57	57⅛+	1⅛
6⅛	5	BudCa pf .60		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Budgind .241	6	16	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
26⅛	20⅛	BuffFo 1.20a	9	16	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
11⅛	6	Bulova .05i		46	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	⅛
21⅛	19⅛	BunkHll 1.86		18	21⅛	20⅛	21	
16⅛	11⅛	Bunkr pf .50		6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Bunk Ramo		47	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
24	23⅛	Burlind 1.20	10	300	26	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
48⅛	31⅛	BurlNo .60e	8	244	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
29⅛	24⅛	Burndy .88	14	25	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
108⅛	83⅛	Burrghs .68	26	349	105	103	104 +	⅛

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— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close

C

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
60⅛	46⅛	CBS 1.66	14	462	60⅛	59⅛	[illegible]	
2⅛	1⅛	CCI Corp		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	15-16	CIMIg Gp		56	1⅛	1	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	CIRIt Inv		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34⅛	28⅛	CITFin 2.20	7	270	33⅛	33	33	
6	3⅛	CLCAm .24	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	8	CMIInv Cp		25	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	CNA Finl	8	2742	7⅛	6⅛	7	
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		43	13⅛	13	13	
12⅛	11	CNAI 1.08a		11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1⅛	1⅛	CNA Larw		7	1⅛	15-16	1	
7	4⅛	CNA pf1.16k		6	5⅛	5	5	
48⅛	40⅛	CPCInt 2.30	10	78	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
26⅛	14⅛	CTSCp .60	11	47	24⅛	24	24	
4⅛	2	CabCab For		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	18⅛	CabotC 1.08	8	14	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Cadence Ind		117	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Caesars Wrl	15	42	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	2	Cal Finanl	8	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅛	15⅛	CalPtll 1.52	9	70	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	Calahn .60r	22	35	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Camrn Brn		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
27⅛	18⅛	CmpRL .60a	17	30	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	

(Continued on next page.)

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Flash...Paris Bourse

JULY 15, 1976 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE July 15	MON.-TUES. HIGH-LOW	P/E	b YIELD (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— '73, '74, '75	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol	397 - 330.50	333.50	335 - 333	4	4.5	42.63 - 89.14 - 83.00c	9,549	1975 consolidated turnover = 6,172 MF vs. 6,126 MF in 1974.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	318 - 266	266.50	268.30 - 266	20a	4.1	9.96 - 13.27 - —	2,384	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. Same div. '77 despite new share distribution.
BSN GERVAIS DAN. ...	Glass.food	736 - 581	638	644 - 641	—	3.9	102 - 28.38 - —24.59c	2,332	Same net dividend of Fr. 25.20 per share maintained for fiscal 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS ..	Shipping Air trans	208 - 168	170.50	171 - 170.10	10	6.5	9.50 - 16.96 - 16.41	1,666	UTA subsidiary '75 dividend F 5 vs nil paid July 5.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE .	Public works	152 - 120	115.20	121 - 120	6	6.1	9.74 - 11.18 - 18.02c	1,672	Fiscal '75 consol. net profit of 44.23 MF vs. 23.50 MF in '74. Net div. Fr. 7.
Cie. Gle. ELECTRICITE	Electric	374 - 292	266	292 - 289	14	6.0	29.70 - 27.60 - 20.66c	5,044	SGE building & public work '75 consid. result: 30,194 MF (+11.6%).
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	161.50 - 102.50	103	104.30 - 101	6	6.8	13.02 - 10.36 - 15.85	5,738	New CCF 30 Mil. Eurodollar notes (1983), floating rate (1/4% over libor).
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	147 - 85.70	108	109.30 - 109	10	6.0	8.63 - 6.77 - 10.84	4,528	From June '75 to June '76 C.I.C. deposits increase by 21%.
CREDIT DU NORD ...	Bank	95 - 76.10	76.30	76.20 - 76	11	7.2	6.72 - 5.54 - 6.64c	4,800	Net dividend: Fr. 5.50 (vs. Fr. 4.00 in '74) payable as of May 31.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	179 - 127	120.40	129 - 118	13	6.6	15.98 - 28.13 - 9.62c	2,947	Takeover bid in U.S.A. pending for AG-MET (recycling activities).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	207 - 165	183	184.90 - 135.50	5	5.5	(non signific.) - 36.50	2,193	Oct. 1, '75-Sept. 30, '76 = 22.7 MF vs. Oct. 1, '74-Sept. 30, '75.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	488.90 - 387.50	408.50	410.40 - 407.50	14	4.3	27.19 - 23.02 - 29.27c	1,495	1975 net profit = Fr. 36,376,000. Up 34% vs. 1974.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	153.50 - 112.60	116.60	113 - 111.80	3	8.1	41.65 - 66.21 - 34.00c	13,889	Pelican now located offshore Greenland for drilling operation.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE...	Holding	192 - 175	176	177 - 175	7	2.8	— - — - 26.94c	2,523	Generale Occidentale interest in Cavenham Ltd. now just over 50%.
IMETAL	Mining	120.10 - 78.10	109.50	109.50 - 108	45	3.0	7.59 - 17.97 - 2.44c	7,944	Expect 1976 to evolve favorably and to profit from Copperweld.
MOET-HENNESSY ...	Beverag.	621 - 500	505	514 - 509	16a	1.4	31.77 - — - —	3,157	1st quarter '76 consolidated turnover = 255.6 MF (+29.8% vs. 1st quarter '75).
NORD (Compagnie du).	Holding	28.20 - 23.85	22.55	23 - 22.65	78	6.2	2.03 - 0.18 - 0.29	13,415	Dividend up from Fr. 1.20 to Fr. 1.40 in expectation of improved earnings.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	98.10 - 74	86	86.90 - 86	8	7.0	11.71 - 6.52 - 10.76	2,825	Fr. 6.00 net dividend proposal at June meeting: (+20%) vs. '74.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem.min.	119 - 95.05	94.75	95.20 - 95	—	5.3	14.50 - 29.50 - —6.30c	25,162	STEC subsidiary to expect 2 uranium plants (Niger and Italy).
PEUGEOT	Holding	409.80 - 259	256.10	261.50 - 258.80	5	3.9	71.04 - 38.24 - 54.71c	6,002	Net dividend increase from Fr. 9.10 to Fr. 10 for fiscal '75.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).	Petrol.	129.70 - 85.40	88	89 - 88	—	—	15.84 - — - —	5,450	'75 sales (pre-tax) = Fr. 18,650,295,000 vs. Fr. 19,949,248,000 in '74.
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 628	645	649 - 645	21	2.3	35.94 - 35.27 - 31.18c	924	Feb. '75-Feb. '76 consolidated net profit up 39%. Net div. Fr. 15 vs. Fr. 12.
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	382.80 - 310	349	346 - 345.50	—	3.6	(not relevant)	22,572	As of May 1, tot.net assets: 4,443 MFls. Invest.: 36% USA, 37% Eur., 12% Jap.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1980 - 1759	1880	1900 - 1900	36	1.2	64.64 - 71.76 - 52.21c	221	20% of world ski market share now attained, 4 years in advance.
SUEZ (Cie. Financ.) ...	Holding	284.90 - 213	214	218.50 - 217	6	7.5	55.76 - 54.00 - 38.00c	8,419	Fr. 16 net div. '76 (+1 Fr.), 20% stake acquired in Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

(a) P/E calculated on '74 earnings; all others on '75. (b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE 16th July, 1976

The Bowater Corporation Limited

U.S. $30,000,000

9¾% Bonds Due 15th July, 1986

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Julius Baer International Limited — Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca del Gottardo — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banco di Roma

Bank of America International — Bank Heusser & Co. Ltd. — Bank Mees & Hope NV — Bankers Trust International Limited

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Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

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Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg — Banque Rothschild — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Barclays Bank International Limited

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations — Citicorp International Bank Limited

Clariden Bank — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A. — County Bank Limited

Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Lyonnais — Crédit du Nord — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Credito Italiano — Daiwa Europe N.V.

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank- — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

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Morgan Stanley International — The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. — National Westminster Bank Limited — Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Nomura Europe N.V. — Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich — Nordic Bank Limited — Orion Bank Limited

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — PKbanken — Riyad Bank Ltd. — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Rothschild Bank AG

Salomon Brothers International Limited — Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co. — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Sumitomo White Weld Limited

Svenska Handelsbanken — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — J. Vontobel & Co. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Wardley Limited

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Williams, Glyn & Co. — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Toronto Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
45753	Abby Glen	$6½	6¼	6⅜	
34770	Abitibi	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	½
4000	Agnico E	405	400	405 +	5
300	Agra Ind A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
3738	Alta Gas A	$12¾	12⅝	12¾+	⅛
150	Algo Cent	$12½	12½	12½	
200	Alminex	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
700	Argus C pr	$16	16	16 +	¼
40300	Atco A	$13½	13¼	13½	
2595	BP Can	$9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
100	Banister C	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1668	Bank N S	$40½	40¼	40½+	¼
9844	Bell Canad	$47⅝	47½	47⅝	
3000	Beth Cop A	$14¼	14	14¼+	¼
350	Block Bros	420	420	420	—15
3325	Bovis Cor	85	83	85 +	2
820	Bralor Res	320	320	320	—10
700	Bramalea	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
1700	Brameda	104	101	104 +	1
3200	Brenda M	$8⅝	8½	8½	
15311	Bridger	$7½	7¼	7½+	¼
403	BC Phone	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
10700	Brunswk	$6⅛	6	6⅛	
1508	Budd Auto	$6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
6250	Cad Frv	$10½	10¼	10½+	¼
692	Cal Pow A	$29½	29⅜	29⅜—	⅛

Closing Prices July 14, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
350	Camflo	$8½	8½	8½—	⅛
340	Campeau A	460	455	455 —	5
7670	C Nor West	$8⅞	8¼	8⅞—	⅛
600	C Pakrs C	$21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
22350	Can Perm	$17	17	17	
1100	Can Trust A	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
13500	C Tung	450	445	450 +	5
1000	C Cablesy	$16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
5208	CI Bk Com	$25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	¼
707	Cdn Tire A	$45	45	45 —	½
3354	C Utilies	$12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
50	Candel Oil	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
2900	Cassiar	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2265	Celanese	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3500	Chieftan D	$11	10¾	10¾—	⅛
1400	C Holiday I	320	320	320 +	5
3000	Con Bldg	251	250	250 —	1
1000	Con Distrb	390	390	390	
4162	Cons Gas	$12½	12¼	12¼—	¼
5400	Con Fardy	405	395	405 +	5
600	Conwest	350	350	350	
1700	Craigmt	$6½	6⅛	6½	
7860	Crush Intl	$9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
3900	Cyprus	$12	12	12	
19176	Denison	$67	66⅝	67 +	½
700	Dicknsn	465	460	460 —	5
310	Dofasco A	$27⅞	27⅜	27⅞+	⅜
25	Dom Store	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
1265	D Textile A	$9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
267	Du Pont	$15¼	15¼	15¼—	⅛
40	Dylex L A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
496	East Mal	180	180	180 +	5
100	Electro A	450	450	450	
200	Emco	$7½	7½	7½	
4200	Falcon C	$8⅛	8	8⅛	
1568	Falcon	$43	42½	43 +	½
2125	Fed Ind A	$5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
3000	Francana	$8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
500	G Distrb A	$8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
4200	Gnt Masct	129	127	127 +	1
2200	Gibraltar	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
1800	Granduc	144	140	144 +	3
600	Gt Oil Sds	470	465	465 —	5
1072	GL Paper	$32	32	32 +	⅛
100	Gt W Life	$51¼	51¼	51¼+	¼
592	Greyhnd	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
1400	Guar Trst	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5000	Hambro C	300	295	300	+15
5485	Hawker S	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1132	Hayes D A	$6	5⅞	6 +	⅛

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
12540	H Bay Co	$18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
500	IAC	$16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
100	Inglis	$14	14	14 —	½
291	Inland Gas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1200	Int Mogul	305	300	300	
5868	Int Pipe A	$14¼	13⅞	14¼+	½
625	Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
200	Jannock	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25140	Kaiser Re	$15⅛	14½	15 +	⅛
2500	Kaps Tran	138	135	135 —	5
12001	Kerr A A	$14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
3700	Koffler A	490	475	475	—10
2799	Labatt A	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
175	Lab Min	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
1420	Lacana	380	380	380 +	5
360	LOnt Cem	390	390	390 —	5
210	Lob Co A	410	410	410	
850	Lob Co B	405	405	405 —	5
2350	Loeb M	315	300	300	
464	Mclan H A	$8	8	8	
17135	MB Ltd	$20⅞	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
1100	Madsen	48½	48½	48½+	2½
600	Malgmi A	$18	17⅞	18	
250	McGraw H	450	450	450	
310	Met Stor A	$15⅞	15⅜	15⅞+	⅛
8680	Moore	$41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	
100	Nabrs Dig	$27½	27½	27½	
525	Nat Trust	$14½	14½	14½—	½
6910	Noranda A	$38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
3450	Norcen	$12½	12⅛	12½+	⅛
1400	NTecm B w	$18½	18	18⅛—	⅛
445	Nowsco W	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
1280	OSF Ind	325	320	325	
8500	Orchan A	335	315	330	+20
15050	Oshawa A	415	405	410	— 5
1250	Pamour A	320	310	310	
2650	PanCan P	$24½	24⅛	24½	
4125	Patino N V	$14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
457	Pembin A	395	375	375	—25
140	Pembin B	365	365	365	—35
100	Petrofina	$18¼	18¼	18¼+	⅛
289	Pine Point	$31	31	31 —	⅛
700	Pitts C	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4455	Placer	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
1600	Que Sturg	108	107	107 +	2
500	Rayrock	67	67	67 +	2
68	Redpath A	$25½	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
100	Reed Oslr A	$6½	6½	6½	
950	Reichhold	$22½	22½	22½—	¼
2950	Revnu Prp	75	74	75 +	1
6700	Scotts	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
4329	Shell Can	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
44642	Sherritt A	$7¾	7¼	7¼+	⅛
1625	Siebens	$15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
56914	Simpsons	$6¼	6	6 —	⅛
1032	Simpson S	$9⅛	9½	9½	
2750	Talcorp	$8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
3575	Southm A	$21⅛	21¼	21½	
1200	St Brodcst	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
10705	Stelco A	$28	27¾	27¾+	¼
200	Steep R	185	185	185 —	5
450	Tara	$18¼	18¼	18¼—	⅛
3825	Teck Cor A	425	415	425	+15
732	Teck Cor B	320	315	315 —	5
1300	Teledyne	$5⅝	495	5¼+	⅛
1065	Tex Can	$25½	25½	25½+	⅛
1390	Thom N A	$12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅜
10565	Tor Dm Bk	$18½	18	18 —	⅛
350	Tor Star B	$15	15	15 +	⅜
460	Traders A	$13	13	13 —	⅛
1675	Trns Mt A	$10	9⅞	10	
9919	TrCan PL	$12	12	12 +	⅛
137	Un Carbid	$21½	21¼	21½	
7520	UGas A	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
150	Union Oil	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
300	U Keno	$7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
525	U Siscoe	$8½	8⅜	8½	
2000	Upp Can	125	120	120 —	5
400	Vestgron	$16⅞	16¾	16⅞+	⅛
1575	Voyager P	$15½	15	15½+	⅛
2900	Wstburne	$11¾	11½	11¾	
3550	West Mine	$5½	5	5⅛—	⅛
850	Westmhse	$20½	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
2059	Weston	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
1080	Willroy	110	110	110	
16050	Woodwd A	$20	20	20 +	⅛
900	Yk Bear	280	275	280 +	5

Total sales 2,045,112 shares

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.40
Albert Heijn	105
Algembank	305
Amrobank	70.30
A'dam	70.50
Fokker	36.90
Heineken	149.50
H.V.A.	49.60
Holl-Am-H	89.50
Hoogovens	52.20
K.L.M.	116.30
Ntl Nieder.	87.80
Pakhoed	114.70
Philips new	30.90
Robeco	199.10
Rolinco	152.50
Royal Dutch	130.80
Unilever	124.60
Van Ommer	229
VerMach	151

Brussels

Arbed	4.180
Brux-Lamb	1.975
Cock Ougrée	849
Electrobel	5.840
GB-Inno-BM	1.760
Hoboken	4.010
Petrofina	5.250
Ph Gevaert	1.208
Soc. Générale	2.420
Solvay	2.610
Un. Minière	1.238

Frankfurt

AEG	90
BASF	159.40
Bayer	131.20
Commerzbk	183
Cont. Gummi	90
Daimler	345.50
Deemag	160.50
DeutBank	285.30
DresdeBk	207.50
Hoechst	—
Gels Aktien	79
Hoesch	58.70
Karlstd	364
Kaufhof	230
KHD	162
Lufthansa	94.50
Mannesmann	362
Metallgesell	245
Neckermann	97
RWE new	157
Schering	339
Siemens	289.20
Thyssen	123.50
Veba	124
Volkswagen	138

*Ex-Div.

London

Anglo-Am	2.60
Anglo-Am cp	£23.00
Barclay Bk	2.85
Beecham Gr	3.89
BICC	1.17
Boots	1.26
Bowater	1.94
Brit-Am Tob	3.82
Brit Oxyg	0.65
Brit Pet	6.13
Burmah	0.48
CadburySc	0.48
Chartered	1.53
Courtaulds	1.35
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.22
Decca Rec	2.28
Distillers	1.38
Dunlop	0.83
E Mustline	2.33
GEC	1.61
FreeStGed	£11.08
GKN	3.16
Glaxo Gr	4.23
Gold Fields	1.63
Gt Un St	1.90
Guinness	1.36
Hawker-Sidd	4.54
Hudson Bay	£15⅛
Imp Chem	3.68
Imps	0.80
Mark & Spen	1.05
MetalBox	2.85
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	0.79
Rand Mines	1.73
Rank Org	1.77
Royal Dutch	£33⅛
R.T.Z.	2.21
Shell	4.35
Thorn (A)	2.42
Tube Invest	3.56
Union Carb	2.70
Vickers	1.76
War L3½	£26.00
West Deep	£7.45
West Drief	£16.75
West Hold	£15⅛
West Min	1.95
Woolworth	0.63
ZCI	0.31

Paris

Air Liquide	342
Alimentaire	81.50
BSN	638
Carrefour	1,711
Cim Lafarge	—
Citroën	50.70
Cie Bancaire	267.90
CFP	116.60
CGE	286
CCF	103
Ferodo	408.50
Imétal	109.50
L'Oréal	920
Mach Bull	35.30
Michelin	1,238
Moët-Henn	505
Moulinex	265.20
Paribas	153.80
PUK	94.75
Penarroya	50.20
Perrier	114
Peugeot	256.10
Rh.-Poulenc	89.60
Sacilor	47.30
St Gobain	114.60
Suez	214
Télémécan	726
Thomson	183.90
Usinor	60.10

*Ex-div.

Milan

Bastogi	1,055
Erba	2,015
Erc Marelli	464.50
Fiat	1,746
Finsider	264
Generali	44,210
IFI	2,315
Italges	602
Italsider	415
LaRinas	63.75
Montedis	467
Olivetti	1,198
Pirelli	1,086
Snia Visco	1,470
Terni	295

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,385
Buerhle	1,920
B Boveri	1,685
Ciba Geigy	1,320
Cr Suisse	2,630
Fischer	690
HofRochN	*,400
Nestlé	3,490
Sandoz	5,250
Sté B Suisse	441
Sulzer	2,960
U.B. Suisse	3,210

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅜-5⅝	4⅛-4⅜	¾-1	13½-14½
1 M.	5⅝-5½	4 -4¼	¾-1	13½-13¾
3 M.	5¾-5⅞	4⅛-4⅜	1⅜-1⅝	13¼-13⅝
6 M.	6⅛-6¼	4⅝-4⅞	1¾-2	13⅜-13⅝
1 Y.	6⅝-6⅞	5⅛-5⅜	2⅛-2⅜	13⅛-13⅜

European Gold Markets

July 15, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	121.80	121.40	—1.20
Zurich	122.35	121.45	—1.20
Paris (12.5 kilo)	123.52	123.66	+0.18

U.S. dollars per ounce.
Indexed value 1,000

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch
4247	Bank Mont	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
1700	Basic Res	$11	10⅞	11 —	⅛
200	Cdn Int Pow	$15½	15½	15½	
100	Canron	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
350	Con Bath	$35⅞	35⅞	35⅞+	¼
300	Fncl Col	220	215	215	+5
2920	Molson A	$17¾	17½	17⅝+	⅛
2253	Price Co	$15⅜	15¼	15⅜+	⅛
8944	Royal Bank	$27	26¾	26¾—	⅛
4483	Roy Trust A	$19⅝	19⅛	19¼+	⅛

Total sales: 473,933 shares.

London Commodities

July 15, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	188.25	185	185 -185.50	184.50-185
Oct	200.25	195.25	196.50-197	197.50-197.75
Dec	208	202.25	203.40-203.50	203.50-204
Mar	209.50	294.25	295.75-206	205.25-205.55
May	209	206.50	205 -205.50	204.60-205
Aug	207	202	203 -203.50	203.50-204.25
Oct	206	204	203.25-204	203 -203.50
Lots: 3,022.				
COCOA				
Jul	1263	1255	1230 -1245	1234 -1235
Sep	1244	1208	1210 -1211	1205 -1206
Dec	1202	1171	1173 -1173½	1171 -1173
Mar	1159	1128	1130 -1131	1130 -1130½
May	1125	1098	1100½-1102	1104 -1105
Jul	1097	1075	1075½-1077½	1070 -1080
Sep	1070	1067	1045 -1054	1041 -1050
COFFEE				
Jul	1330	1290	1280 -1285	1335 -1339
Sep	1356	1280	1296 -1297	1355 -1357
Nov	1370	1285	1300 -1305	1366 -1370
Jan	1363	1290	1300 -1303	1368 -1370
Mar	1353	1289	1295 -1300	1359 -1363
May	1359	1295	1297 -1300	1357 -1360
Jul	1350	1295	1300 -1305	1357 -1360
Lots: 3,192.				

London Metals Market

July 15, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	934.50- 935.50	934 - 935
3 months	970.50- 971	970 - 970.50
Cathodes: spot	922 - 923	922 - 924
3 months	957.50- 958	957.50- 957.95
Tin: spot	4,755 -4,760	4,780 -4,790
3 months	4,845 -4,850	4,865 -4,870
Lead: spot	282.50- 283.50	285.50- 286
3 months	295 - 296	298 - 298.50
Zinc: spot	435.50- 436.50	438 - 438.50
3 months	453.50- 454	456 - 456.50
Silver: spot	276.20- 276.60	275.40- 275.80
3 months	285.50- 285.80	284.80- 284.90

Paris Commodities

July 15, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Aug	1,820	1,800	1,715-1,785	+75
Oct	1,940	1,900	1,895-1,905	+37
Nov			1,900-1,940	+25
Dec	2,030	1,990	1,991-1,992	+51
Jan			1,980-1,995	+45
Mar	2,066	2,012	2,023-2,030	+41
May			2,020-2,035	+60
Jul			2,020-2,040	+55
Aug			2,020-2,040	+55
Lots: 288.				
COCOA				
Jul			— -1,100	—
Sep	1,075	1,063	1,062-1,063	+42
Dec	993	980	993- —	+45
Mar	970	967	967- —	+45
May			930- —	+45
Jul			925- —	+55
Lots: 187.				

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-65

Ambrnd Pf, Amstar Cp, Arkans Best, Avcocp Pf, Baldwin Dh, Bang Punt, Bang 1.25pf, Bangp Pfc, Brist Myer, Burndy Co, Cater Trac, Clev Cliffs, Cole Natl, Con Foods, Cooper Ind, Culligan, Cumeng Pf, EG&G Inc, E Systems, Eagle Pich, Eastnairl, Eaton Corp, Emhart Cp, Emhart Pf, Fost Wheel, Gen Signal, Gobdrich, Holly Sug, Houdaill Ind, Ina Corp, Industri Nat, Leeds North, Linc Nat, Linch Pfa, Medusa Cp, Moore Mcc, Nat Can, Natcan Pfa, Natprosto Wl, Overn Tran, Pet Inc, Petinc Pf, Petinc 2Dpf, Ranco Inc, Rayl[illegible], Relt[illegible], Reig[illegible], Rale[illegible], Rese[illegible], Revl[illegible], Simp[illegible], Smit[illegible], Sola[illegible], Sout[illegible], Stud[illegible], Stow[illegible], Talo[illegible], Telec[illegible], Tere[illegible], Unga[illegible], Unit[illegible], Unit[illegible], US F[illegible], Wmi[illegible], Xtra[illegible]

NEW LOWS-8

Bankamer, Blue Bell, Clev Pitt, Dow Jones, Lane Brynt, Mesabi Tr, Pub[illegible], Warr[illegible]

$340,000 Stolen At Swedish Ba[nk]

STOCKHOLM, July 15 —Four men today held [up an] armored car outside a b[ank in] the west coast city of G[…] and escaped with 1.5 [million] kronor ($340,000) in S[weden's] largest bank robbery, police [said].

The thieves struck while [guards] were loading the armored [car in] the street.

The four men left the sc[ene in] a car, and five police car[s and] two helicopters immediate[ly be]gan a search.

Inflation Rate Slow[s] In Italy to .5% in J[une]

ROME, July 15 (AP)— Italy's inflation rate [rose] sharply in June, the govern[ment] statistics bureau reported.

The index of prices for [pur]chases by an average wo[rking] family, formely the cost of [living] index, stood at 198.2 in June [e]quals 100), up 0.5 per cent [from] May, the smallest mon[thly] gain since August. The gain from June 1975 w[as …] per cent.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Merck & Co.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	409.6	378.1
Profits	72.0	63.9
Per Share	0.95	0.83

Noranda Mines Ltd.*

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	319.0	301.0
Profits	12.0	17.3
Per Share	0.51	0.74
First Half		
Revenue	614.2	592.6
Profits	15.7	35.8
Per Share	0.67	1.52

*All figures in Canadian dollars.

Olin Corp.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	376.0	313.7
Profits	35.0	20.0
Per Share ...	2.10	1.70
Six Months		
Revenue	723.5	631.9
Profits	45.5	36.2
Per Share	3.82	3.08

PPG Industries

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	568.0	461.0
Profits	43.0	18.1
Per Share	2.07	0.86
Six Months		
Revenue	1,090.0	852.0
Profits	78.0	28.0
Per Share ...	3.75	1.34

Pepsico

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	625.4	559.6
Profits	35.0	26.4
Per Share	1.48	1.11
Six Months		
Revenue	1,144.1	1,028.0
Profits	55.6	42.1
Per Share	2.34	1.77

Reynolds Metals

Second Quarter	1976*	
Revenue	547.3	
Profits	20.12	
Per Share	1.12	
Six Months		
Revenue	1,017.8	
Profits	33.41	
Per Share ...	1.84	

*1976 net includes loss from currency transactions of $1.44 against $2.91 million in 1975.

Scott Paper Co.

Second Quarter	1976	
Revenue	349.3	
Profits	19.5	
Per Share	0.56	
First Half		
Revenue	663.5	
Profits	36.5	
Per Share	1.05	

Stauffer Chemical

Second Quarter	1976	
Revenue	263.9	
Profits	26.8	
Per Share	1.24	
Six Months		
Revenue	610.1	
Profits	71.4	
Per Share ...	3.30	

Time Inc.

Second Quarter	1976	
Revenue	265.4	
Profits	20.11	
Per Share	1.99	

Xerox Corp.

Second Quarter	1976	
Revenue	1,089.0	1,0[…]
Profits	103.0	
Per Share	1.39	
First Half		
Revenue	2,122.0	1,9[…]
Profits	185.0	
Per Share ...	2.33	

مكتبة الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 14—Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29¼		CamSp 1.36	11	[illegible]	35	33⅞	34	— ½
25½		CanSoRy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34½	+ 3
13		CdnPac .44e	8	245	18¼	18	18	
7¾		CanalR .44	7	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
42¼		CapCits .20	16	305	54	53	54	
17¼		CapHold .40	10	226	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
7⅛		Capit Mtg		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
30½		Carbor .90	10	395	35½	35	35	+ ½
2½		Carling OKe		[illegible]	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
53½		CaroC&Oh 5		z100	58	57¼	58	+ ¼
5⅝		CaroFrg .20		71	6	5⅝	5⅞	
17⅝		CaroPw 1.72	8	178	20⅞	20½	20⅝	
26½		CarP pf 2.67		25	29⅛	28¾	28⅝	
21½		CarTec 1.40	8	26	32½	32	32½	+ ½
11¼		CarrCp .52	24	367	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ¼
30½		Carr pf 3.25		z100	31½	31½	31½	
12½		CarrGn .80e		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17¼		CartHaw .90	9	54	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
6¼		CartWalt .40	86	62	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8½		CascNG	5	22	9⅛	[illegible]	9	
15¼		CastlCk .80b	7	96	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
69½		CaterpT 2.25	12	1016	93	90¼	93	+ 2¼
60⅝		CatrT wi		22	62¾	60¼	62	+ 1½
14		CecoCp	7	12	15¾	15	15	
43½		Celanse 2.80	9	67	50⅞	50½	50	— ¼
7⅞		Centex .12	13	50	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
13¼		CenSoW 1.20	9	293	15¼	15	15¼	
12½		CenHud 1.72	7	13	15½	15¼	15¼	
15⅝		CenHlLt 1.60	10	42	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
27½		CnILt pf 2.87		z700	30½	30	30	
25½		CnILt pf 2.62		z700	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
22⅝		CenIPS 1.58	8	107	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
16		CenLaE 1.40	9	35	20½	20¼	20¼	
14		CeMPw 1.24	9	75	14¾	14½	14½	
13⅝		CenSoya .60	9	309	17¼	17	17	
19¼		CenTel 1.36	10	47	22½	22	22	— ⅛
19¼		CentrDat .40	16	86	32½	32	32¼	— ⅛
15		Cert-teed .65	12	182	18⅛	18⅜	18¼	— ⅛
21¼		CessnAir 1b	12	57	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
18		Champint 1	12	822	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
18⅝		Chml pf 1.20		57	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
11		ChamSp .64	10	191	13⅝	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝		CharlrCo .08	17	148	3⅞	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛		Chartr NY 2	5	60	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
7		ChaseFd .60		29	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
26⅝		ChaseM 2.20	7	341	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	
2½		ChaseT .63e		69	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅛		Chelsea .40	5	22	7¼	7¼	7¼	
31⅞		Chemin 1.40	6	15	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
30⅞		ChmNY 2.28	7	67	41⅞	41½	41½	
27¼		Chesapk Va	7	27	29½	29	29	— ¼
26⅛		ChesapP .76	20	99	29⅛	28½	29⅛	— ⅛
34¼		Chessie 2.10	8	153	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
4⅛		ChiMilw Co		2	6¼	6	6	
8⅜		ChiMilw pf		3	12	12	12	— ⅛
25⅝		ChiPneuT 2	11	53	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
2½		ChkFull .10r		16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
4½		Chris Craft		33	5⅛	5	5	
8		ChrsCft pf 1		1	18	18	18	— ¼
9¼		Chromal .84	8	72	14⅛	14	14⅛	
10⅞		Chrysler		2404	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝		CinBell 1.60	7	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17		CinnGE 1.64	10	170	18⅛	17⅞	18	
43½		CinGE pf 4		z150	45½	45	45	— ¼
97		CinG pf 9.30		z50	100	100	100	— ⅛
98		CinG pf 9.28		z70	101	101	101	+ ⅛
99½		CinG pf 9.52		z60	102	101½	102	+ ⅛
18¾		CinMila 1.40	16	26	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
27¼		Citicorp .96	13	1270	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
38⅝		CitiesSv 2.40	9	429	55⅛	54½	54⅞	+ ⅛
1½		CitizSR .30e		80	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
7		Citytnst .65	9	180	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
7½		CityInv wi		70	9-16	9-16	9-16	
16½		CityIn pfB 2		29	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
10		Citvh pf 1.10		63	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
25⅜		ClarkE 1.60	13	75	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
		ClarkOil .50	24	111	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
47		ClvCliff 1.50	15	8	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
26⅝		ClvElIl 2.56	9	411	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
78		ClEIll pf7.56		z40	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
112½		ClevEl pf 12		z60	117¼	117¼	117¼	
10⅛		ClorexCo .52	12	485	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
7⅞		CluetPea .40	7	152	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
10¼		CluetP pf 1		6	12	12	12	+ ⅛
7¼		CoastSt Gas .4		344	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅛		CstSG pf1.83		28	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜		CstSG pf1.19		6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7⅜		CocaBtg .40a	14	179	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
77⅛		CocaCol 2.65	21	464	88	86⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞		ColdwBk .40	10	78	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
8⅝		ColeNat .60	7	33	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
2⅝		Coleco Ind	29	97	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅝		ColgPal .88	16	657	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
11		CollinAik .56	6	145	12⅝	12	12⅛	
4⅝		CollinF .85e	7	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18		ColPenn .70	10	780	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝		ColonlSt 1.45	6	11	22⅛	22	22⅛	
28⅝		Colflnd 2	8	209	53	51	52⅛	+ 2
47⅝		Colt pf 4.25		6	73⅛	72⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝		ColGas 2.14	8	118	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝		ColGs pf5.48		101	57	57	57	
4⅝		ColUm Pict	6	58	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
21⅛		ColSOh 2.04	6	56	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
1⅛		Colwel Mtg		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅝		Combd Com	12	112	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
32⅝		CombEng 2	11	43	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
26⅛		CommE 2.40	9	285	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛		ComE pf1.90		13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝		ComE pf2.37		1	26½	26½	26½	
29⅝		ComE pf2.87		15	38⅛	38	38	
89		ComE pf8.40		40	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	— ⅛
8		CornwO		439	10⅝	10	10⅛	
16		ComO pf1.72		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
28⅝		Comsat 1	6	125	30⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝		Compugrp .05e	9	23	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
4		Compt Sci		123	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛		ConAgr .12r	3	9	13⅛	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝		ConsMlt 1.60	5	12	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
12⅝		Congolm .50	10	30	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
13⅝		ConnM 1.60	12	17	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
20		Conrac .80B	6	23	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
15		ConEd 1.80	5	581	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
55⅝		ConEd pf 6		2	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
44		ConEd pf 5		5	50	49⅝	49⅝	
19⅝		ConFds 1.25	18	448	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝		ConF pf 4.50		14	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛		ConFrgt .80	13	201	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝		ConNGs 2.24	7	53	26	25⅝	25⅝	
100⅝		CnG pf 10.96		169	111⅛	110⅝	111⅛	+ ⅛
19		ConsuPow 2	7	245	21⅛	20⅝	21	
40		CnPw pf4.50		z110	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
66⅝		CnPw pf7.72		z550	74⅛	74	74	+ 1
66		CnPw pf7.76		z400	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
67⅛		CnPw pf7.68		z380	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
60⅝		CnPw pf5.50		8	67⅛	67	67	— ⅛
5⅛		ContAir Lin		391	9⅛	9	9⅛	
5		ContCop .50		51	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
41⅝		ContlGp 2.80	16	215	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝		ContlGp 1.80	8	322	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝		ContlCp 2.32	8	118	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝		ContlIP 1.28	15	143	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛		ContIl Rlty		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝		Cont Oil	10	1254	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
81⅛		ContOilpf 2		1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ 3⅛
12⅛		ContTele 1	10	490	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
17⅝		Control Dat	11	726	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛		CnDr pf 4.50		z20	44	44	44	— 1
2½		CookUn .20t	11	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
29		Cooperln .84	12	159	38⅝	36⅞	38⅛	+ 1⅛
4⅝		Cooper Lab	23	109	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅝		CoopTR .60	5	16	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
18⅝		Copelnd .60	10	476	16⅛	16	16	
17⅝		CoppRg .50a		23	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
36⅝		Coppw 2.40b	8	7	52	52	52	
1½		Cordura Cp		41	2⅛	1⅞	2	
43⅝		CornG 1.12a	21	113	76	75½	76	+ ⅛
1⅛		Cousins Mtg		5	2	2	2	— ⅛
6⅛		Cowles .50	15	11	11	11	11	
28⅝		CoxBdct .45	4	37	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
30⅝		Crane 1.20	6	72	37	36½	36½	— ⅛
3½		CreditF .24	11	77	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝		CrockN 1.64	8	63	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
35½		CrockN pf 3		1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
10½		CrompK .80	8	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝		CrouHi .80b	13	15	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
51⅛		CroHl pf3.35		5	86	85⅝	86	— 1
16⅝		Crown Cork	6	93	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝		CrwZel 1.80	13	420	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	
13⅝		Culbro 1.32		15	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝		Cullgan .40	11	210	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝		CummEng 1	48	436	40½	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6⅛	CumDro .25	9	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17	11	Curtinc 1.02		14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10	CurtisWr .60	9	562	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
27½	22½	CurtisWrA 2			27⅛	27¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
43¼	26⅝	CutlerH .60	9	19	38⅛	38	38¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	CyclopsCo 1		6	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	21⅝	Cyprus 1.40	13	76	25⅛	24⅛	25	— ⅛

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	2	38	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Dan-Riv .10e	10	139	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅝	DanaCp .64	10	314	27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Dartind .64b	10	163	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	32⅛	Dartlndpf 2		3	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	27⅛	Data Gen	20	94	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	Dayco .40b	5	15	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
65	50	Dayc pf 4.25		z10	65	65	65	
25⅝	25⅛	DaytnHud 1	6	8	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	7	DaytPL 1.66	8	65	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
80	69	DPLpf 7.48		z50	77	77	77	+ ⅛
77	70	DPLpf 7.37		z530	75	75	75	— 1½
120	[illegible]	DPL pf 12.50		z110	120	120	120	
25⅛	5⅛	Deere 2	9	917	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
29⅛	27⅛	DelMon 1.40	2	88	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	12⅛	DelmaP 1.20	8	71	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	27	DeltaAir .60	20	603	44⅛	42⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Deltec Intl	37	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Deltona Crp		124	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	DennisMfg 1	9	43	25⅛	24⅛	25	
72⅛	18⅛	Dennys .44	14	172	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	27	Dentsply .80	17	17	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Deseret .20	16	285	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅛	DeSoto .40		0	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
15	13	DetEdis 1.40	10	345	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
62	55	DetE pf 5.50		4	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
92	82⅛	DetE pf 9.32		z50	89	89	89	
76⅛	66	DetE pf 7.45		z80	73	72	73	
75	64	DetE pf 7.36		z500	70⅛	70	70⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	24⅛	DetE pf 2.75		15	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	24⅛	DeE pfB2.75		4	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
20	12⅛	Dexter .60	10	72	19	18⅛	19	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	DiGiorgio	3	174	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	9	DialFinl .66	7	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	DiamInt 2	8	79	37⅛	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	DiamM 1.32f	4	39	20	19⅛	19⅛	
80	53⅛	DiamSh 1.80	10	338	76⅛	74⅛	76⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅛	60⅛	DiaShofC 2		76	87⅛	85⅛	87	+ 2⅛
36⅛	24⅛	Dia pfD 1.00		29	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	7⅛	DickAB .40	10	41	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Dictaphn .60	12	76	8⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	135⅛	Digital Eqpt	24	307	179⅛	178	178⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	7⅛	Dillingm .48	6	402	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	DillonCo .96	12	13	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
63	39	Disney .12b	24	685	56	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
15	7⅛	Diversd Mtg		78	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	11	DrPepor .40	24	259	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	32⅛	DomeM .80a	13	56	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	DonLuJ .05e	10	70	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Donnelly .60	11	347	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	DorOlv .20e	6	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅛	Dorsey .40	10	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛	44⅛	Dover .40	18	31	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	44⅛	Dow Ch		1705	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
29	20⅛	DowJones .4	17	18	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
25	19⅛	Dravo .95	9	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
47	38⅛	Dresser .80	11	697	44⅛	43⅛	44	— ⅛
9⅛	15	DresBd 1.44		9	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Dreyfus .40a	6	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
161⅛	125⅛	duPont 4.25e	17	225	135⅛	134⅛	134⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	44⅛	duPnt pf3.50		4	47⅛	47	47	— ⅛
63	59	duPnt pf4.50		2	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
7⅛	16⅛	DukeP 1.52	9	289	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
87⅛	76	Duke pf 6.75			79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅛
97⅛	88	Duke pf 8.70		z30	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	73⅛	Duke pf 7.80		z100	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	Duke pf 2.69		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	DunBrd .06	17	347	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Duplan Co		35	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	17⅛	DuqLt .72	8	60	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
22⅛	19	Dq 3.7pf .87		z90	21	21	21	
75	21⅛	Dq 4.1pf 2.05		z100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25	24⅛	DuqL pf 2.31		z500	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
30	26⅛	DuqL pf 2.75		z750	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
84	78	Duqn pf 7.20		z10	82	82	82	+ 1
12	7⅛	Dymoln .40	11	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅛	13⅛	EG&G .14	16	214	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	EMI Lt .19e	13	106	4⅛	4	4	
39⅛	21⅛	ESystems .4	17	120	42	39⅛	41	+ 2⅛
37⅛	25⅛	EagleP 1.16	8	50	38⅛	36⅛	38⅛	+ 1⅛
27⅛	17⅛	EascoCp .60	7	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
11	4⅛	EastAir Lin		209	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
41⅛	23⅛	EastGsF .80	9	514	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	EastUtl 1.50	8	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
120⅛	95⅛	EasKd 1.56a	26	959	103⅛	101⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	29⅛	Eaton 1.60	14	272	43	42	43	+ 1
27⅛	21⅛	Echlin .43	14	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
30	27⅛	EckrdJK .36	16	152	25⅛	24⅛	25	
2⅛	16⅛	EckdNC .32	10	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
56⅛	45⅛	EdisBro 1.72	8	26	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
20⅛	9⅛	Edwrds .40a	4	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	ElPaso 1.10	8	1079	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	24	13	3	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	EDS .60	12	112	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ElMem Mg	10	421	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	EMM pf 1k		11	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Elixir Ind	17	41	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
31	25⅛	EltraCp 1.16	9	28	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	
41⅛	34	EmerEl .80	21	1237	39⅛	38	39⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	38	Emery 1.20	26	11	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
9	8⅛	Emeryfn .40	16	26	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
35	26⅛	Emhart 1.30	9	173	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	34⅛	Emhart pf		8	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	EmpDE 1.36	10	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Em 4.7pf .47		z500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	5	EmD 5pf .50		z250	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
16	11	EmpGas .20	6	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	22⅛	EnglhdM 1	9	470	36⅛	35⅛	36	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32	5	36	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	Enserch 1.60	9	312	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
110	105⅛	Ens pf 10.32		z20	106	106	106	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	Entex 1.20	8	32	31⅛	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
34⅛	17⅛	Envrtec .10e	14	21	33⅛	32⅛	33	+ ⅛
29	21⅛	EquMax 1	9	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Equimrk .88	10	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
33⅛	29⅛	EquitGs 2.60	6	8	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	EqutLf 2.29a	11	15	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
42	31⅛	Esmark 1.50	6	1423	32⅛	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Esquire .15i	33	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10	5⅛	Esterline .36	9	8	9	8⅛	8⅛	
40⅛	29⅛	Ethyl 1.50	6	40	39	38⅛	39	+ ⅛
63⅛	39⅛	Ethyl pf 2.40		5	50	50	50	— ⅛
13⅛	5	Evans Prod	11	509	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	8	82	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	10	Exclsr 1.76e		15	18	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
106	85⅛	Exxon 5.15e	9	1017	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅛	19⅛	FMC 1	7	226	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	31⅛	FMC pf 2.25		5	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Fabrge .40	9	145	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Facet Entrp	13	23	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
53⅛	36⅛	FairCam .80	24	454	52⅛	50⅛	52⅛	+ 1⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Fairlnd .30	16	128	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
17	11⅛	FairmtF .68	8	17	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	FarWst Fnl	8	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	Farah Mfg		62	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	22⅛	FedrlCo 1.60	4	10	27	26⅛	27	
23⅛	13⅛	FedMogul 1	29	115	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	FedNMl .88	6	737	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	24	FedPap 1.80	5	20	37	36⅛	36⅛	
15	10⅛	FSignl .60a	6	39	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
36	21⅛	Ferro 1.10	9	10	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		47	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	FidFin .64e	5	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	26	FidelUn 2.40	8	5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15	FieldcrMill 1	6	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	5	10	9⅛	8⅛	9	
14⅛	9⅛	FinSanB .28	5	46	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	FinlFed .25r	5	83	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
26	21⅛	Firestn 1.10	9	516	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	FstChar .611	8	592	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	FstChic .96	8	1309	22	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	36⅛	FstInBn 1.10	13	54	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
14	8⅛	FstMiss .36	5	58	8⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
30	22⅛	FstNBo 1.89	8	67	26⅛	25⅛	26	— ⅛
24	20⅛	FstNSrBn 2	7	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	FstPa 1.32	11	295	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	FstPa Mtg		13	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	8	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23	17⅛	PWisCp 1.76	8	22	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	FischM 1.10	10	13	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
13	8⅛	FishFds .48	6	50	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	FishrSci .20	9	92	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	14	FleetEnt .40	28	496	19⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅝	13⅛	Fleming .80	5	29	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	FlexiVan .20	28	63	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16	Flintkot 1.16	10	36	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	25	Flin pfB 2.25		2	28	28	28	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	FlaE Coast	9	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
18	13⅛	FlaGas 1	7	33	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	7	389	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	
28⅛	25⅛	FlaPow 2.16	7	99	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	FlaStl 1.50	8	7	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	30	FluorCp .80	12	261	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+ 1
104	72⅛	FluorpfB 3		13	103⅛	101⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	FdFair .20		26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14	10⅛	FooteCB .98	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	43⅛	FordM 3.20	8	880	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	ForMcK .92	6	97	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	23⅛	FMK pf 1.80		9	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	FtDear 1.24		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
40⅛	28⅛	FtHowP .04	11	30	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	21⅛	FosWh 1.10b	8	153	34	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	27⅛	Foxboro .98	11	68	44	43⅛	43⅛	
35⅛	23⅛	FrnklnM .60	14	84	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	FrecpM 1.60	11	86	26⅛	25⅛	26	— ⅛
29	18⅛	Fruehf 1.80	10	136	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ 1
9⅛	4⅛	Fuqua Ind		448	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅛	10⅛	GAFCp .60	8	115	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	GAFpf 1.20		14	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	GATX 1.80	10	78	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4	GCA Corp	32	99	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	GFBusn .32	18	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Gable Ind		17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	22	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	GamS pfl.60		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	GamS pfl.75		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	37⅛	Gannett .72	21	160	38⅛	37⅛	38	+ ⅛
31	23⅛	GardDen .76	17	158	26⅛	24⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	Garfink 1.04	7	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	12⅛	GasSvc 1.20	9	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Galeway In	3	68	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	9⅛	Gemini Cap		12	15	14⅛	15	
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
46⅛	35⅛	GenAmOil 1	14	34	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	GenBanc .80		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	GnCable .72	9	307	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	17	GCinma .54	8	16	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Gen Develpr	5	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
65	37⅛	Gen Dynam	8	421	64⅛	63⅛	64	+ ⅛
58⅛	46	GenEl 1.60	16	570	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	26⅛	GnFood 1.50	10	348	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	GnGth 1.31e	18	18	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	GenHost .60	5	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	GenInst .22t	36	222	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
34	27⅛	Galmir pf 3		2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
21	14⅛	GenMed .20	10	148	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅛	GenMills .76	16	482	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
72⅛	57⅛	GnMot 2.90e	10	2517	70⅛	69	69⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	49⅛	GMot pf 3.75		6	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
73⅛	65	GnMotSof 5		11	69⅛	68⅛	69⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5	GenPort Inc	33	259	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	GPubUt 1.48	10	347	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GenRefr .40	6	208	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	34⅛	GnSignal .84	15	134	50	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	78	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅛	23⅛	GTelEl 1.80	9	533	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
35⅛	31⅛	GTIEl pf2.50		2	33	33	33	+ ⅛
		GTIEl pfB2.48		32	27⅛	26⅛	27	
23⅛	18	GTire 1.10b	6	50	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
9	5⅛	Genesco Inc		43	7	6⅛	7	
41⅛	34⅛	GenuPts .76	20	56	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
56	42	GeoPac 1.20	16	482	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	33	GeorPac wi		9	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
80	69	GaPw pf7.80		z770	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	Gerber 1.20	9	169	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
189⅛	157	GettyOil 2e	12	58	179⅛	178⅛	178⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	16⅛	GetlO pf1.20		5	17	16⅛	16⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	GiantPC .80	8	38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9	7⅛	Gibr Fin	7	19	9	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	GiddLew .40	7	56	9	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	GifrdHill .64	9	18	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
38⅛	28⅛	Gillette 1.50	12	375	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
18	10⅛	Ginos Inc	7	107	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	GleasW .07e		32	11⅛	10⅛	11	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Global Mar	24	65	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
33⅛	20⅛	GlobeUn 1a	5	76	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	GoldWt Fin	6	86	16⅛	16	16⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	GolaW pf .78		112	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	18	Goodrh 1.12	14	202	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Goodyr .10	10	1680	25	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	GorJwlA .32	6	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
39⅛	26⅛	Gouldn 1.36	10	512	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Gould pf1.35		12	29	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	Grace 1.70	6	228	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Grainger .36	19	57	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	GrandUn .88	6	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Granitvl .80	5	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GrayDrg .60	5	11	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	GtAtlPac	25	211	13	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	GtLkD 1.20a	6	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	GtNolr 1.20a	12	2	16	16	16	
34⅛	28⅛	GtNorNek 1	9	138	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GtWnFin .50	11	456	19	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	GrWest Unit	3	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	GtWn pf 1.88		12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	GrGiant 1.08	16	50	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
26	23⅛	GrGt pf 1.76		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
17⅛	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	389	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Grolier Inc		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14	Grumm .68a	5	82	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Guardin .30	11	4	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Guard Mtg		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	21	GlfWn .60b	5	934	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
20⅛	20⅛	GulfW wi		36	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	GlfWind wt		298	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	x76	GlfWpf 3.87		21	98⅛	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	35⅛	GlfW pf 2.50		34	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GlfLdHld .56	8	722	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	GulfOil 1.70	7	1824	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	GulfResrc 1	6	122	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	18	GfR pfB 1.30		9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	349	13	12⅛	13	
56	49	GlfSU pf4.52		z100	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ 1
6⅛	3⅛	Gulton Ind	19	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind	6	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
36	27⅛	HackW 2.96	7	9	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	HalIFB .60	11	415	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	HallPrt .80a	7	31	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	48⅛	Hallibrtn .56	16	578	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	HamrIP 1.20	7	171	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Hammond	18	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	HanJSec 1.47e		22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	HanJInv 1.88e		10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
7⅛	5	Handlmn .40	12	35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	21⅛	HandyHar 1	5	22	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅛	HanesCp 1	7	12	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
60⅛	43⅛	Hanna 1.60	12	9	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	78	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Hardees	14	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22⅛	18⅛	Harnishf .80	7	77	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Harrah .30a	8	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	33⅛	HarrBk 1.50	7	31	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
51⅛	33⅛	Harris 1.40	13	139	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Harsco 1.30b	6	38	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	HartSMx .60	10	35	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
25	17⅛	HarteHk .45	13	8	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	HattSe 1.44a		12	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24	20	HawlIEl 1.76	8	16	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	HyesAlb 1b	8	21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Hazeltine	7	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Hecks .12	9	119	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	HeclaM .30t	20	77	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15	9	HellmBr .52	9	61	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	44⅛	HeinzH 1.36	10	36	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
32	27⅛	Heinz pf 1.70		2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Helene Curt	7	25	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	Hellerint .92	9	48	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
41⅛	30⅛	HelmerP .35	18	702	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Heminc .66e		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
38	27⅛	Hercules .80	38	209	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	
27⅛	18⅛	HershyFd 1	9	25	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	16⅛	Hesston .80	8	61	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Hestn pf 1.60		58	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
59⅛	46⅛	Heublin 1.20	16	321	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
117⅛	93⅛	HewlfPk .30	38	210	117⅛	116	116⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	High Volt	17	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
34	17⅛	Hillenbd .28	10	33	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛

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19⅛	15	HiltonHtl .70	11	128	19⅛	18⅛	19	[illegible]
35	20⅛	Hobart .92	14	23	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	HoernW .30	8	45	13	17⅛	17⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	HoffEle .06e	8	32	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
20	15⅛	Holiday .40	15	963	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
30	21	HlldyA 1.70t		5	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ 1⅛
45⅛	37⅛	HollyS 3.40a	9	30	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	32	Ho+mesik 1	20	219	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ 1⅛
58⅛	33⅛	Honywll 1.40	14	445	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
34	21	HoovBll 1.50	8	9	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon Co		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	HospAft .24b	7	42	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
26⅛	20⅛	HospCpA .32	11	258	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
16	10⅛	HostIntl .40		57	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Houdall .80a	7	54	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	HousFab .28	9	41	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	15⅛	HoushF 1.10	7	203	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	35⅛	HouF pf 2.37		1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	29⅛	HouF pf 2.50		2	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
25	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	8	513	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
34⅛	22⅛	HousNG .60	13	251	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	HowJohn .28	12	182	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11	Hubbrd 1.20		33	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
23⅛	14⅛	HudsnA .80	23	32	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
22	14⅛	HudsnB .80	23	10	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	HughHat .40	6	845	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
53⅛	37⅛	HughsTl .48	13	442	45⅛	44⅛	46⅛	+ 1⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Humana .48	9	27	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	HuntCh .20	16	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	15⅛	HutmEF .40	5	105	16⅛	16	16⅛	
17⅛	12	Huyck .40	21	133	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
15	8⅛	Hydroml .25	6	27	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2.94	16⅛	ICInds 1.20	7	153	21	20⅛	20⅛	
45⅛	22⅛	ICInd pf 3.50		3	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
94	75	ICInds pf 6		3	94	94	94	
5⅛	3	ICN Pharm	20	112	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	1	IDS Rlty		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	24⅛	INACp 2.10	6	329	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	INAIn 1.59a		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	IUInt'l .85	6	183	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
35	26⅛	IUInt A		6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
21	15⅛	IUInt pf 1.25		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
30⅛	25	IdahoP 2.16	8	24	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	13	IdealBa .20	8	127	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	6	IdealTsy .25e	6	19	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
27⅛	22	IllPowr 2.20	9	189	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
50	45⅛	IlPow pf4.12		120	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	39	IlPow pf4.47		z50	51	51	51	+ ⅛
20		ITW	20	22	23	22	22	
14⅛	11⅛	ImplCpA .24	7	297	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
27	25⅛	INCO 1.60a	16	527	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Income Cap		23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	IncCCu .50e		9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
73	66	IndM pf7.08		z60	70	67⅛	70	
24⅛	16⅛	IndiGas 2.12	7	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19	IndplPL 1.22	9	83	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Inexco Oil	22	279	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
95	70	IngerR 2.62	14	295	92	91	91	— ⅛
37	45⅛	IngR pf 2.35		14	55⅛	55	55⅛	+ 1
24	21	Inland Cap	3	20	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	41	InlndStl 2.40	15	412	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	
15	7⅛	Inmont .50	7	62	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Ins Co .75	7	117	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Insil pfA1.25		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	20⅛	Insilr Corp		9	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Instit Inv Tr		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	7	Integon .32	6	42	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	38⅛	Interco 1.60	8	232	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Intercti Div		16	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
47⅛	32⅛	Interlak 2.20	6	23	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
290⅛	222⅛	IBM 7	20	993	280⅛	276⅛	276⅛	— 1
25⅛	21⅛	IntFlavF .28	30	463	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
42⅛	30⅛	IntHarvC 1.40	4	164	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	IntHdrg .20e	11	45	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
34	24⅛	IntMulti 1.50	7	31	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
77⅛	57⅛	IntPaper 2	12	635	72⅛	70⅛	71⅛	— 2⅛
8	5⅛	IntRectif .15		18	6	5	6	
33⅛	22⅛	IntTT 1.60	9	923	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	44	IntTT pfH 4		4	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
52⅛	42⅛	IntTT pfJ 4		4	51⅛	51	51⅛	
57⅛	41⅛	IntTT pfK 4		41	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
57	41⅛	IntTT pfO 5		6	55⅛	55	55	— ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	ITT pfN 2.25		13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
57	45⅛	ITTpfI 4.50		10	55	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	22⅛	Intrpce 1.45	7	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	IntrsBrd .80	6	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	4⅛	IntrstUn .24	6	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
34	22⅛	IowaBf .30e	4	499	32⅛	31⅛	32	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	IowaEl 1.40	9	23	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	IowaIlG 1.72	9	25	19⅛	19	19	
25⅛	24⅛	IowIll pf2.31		z400	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	21⅛	IowaPwLt 2	8	23	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	
20	17⅛	IowaPS 1.72	8	28	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Ipco Hosp	14	45	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Itek Corp		85	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	ItelCorp .20	9	143	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	

J - K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅛	10⅛	JamesF .80	11	101	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	Jantzen .80	9	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	JapanF .91e		88	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	24⅛	JeffPilot .60	12	202	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
44	36	JerCen pf 4		z50	41	40⅛	41	+ 1
95	82	JerCo pf9.36		z100	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
85	71⅛	JerCe pf8.12		z100	80⅛	80	80	+ 2⅛
102⅛	100⅛	JerCen pf 11		z240	107⅛	105⅛	107⅛	+ 2
24⅛	19⅛	JewelC 1.20	6	40	23⅛	22⅛	23	
3⅛	4⅛	Jewelcor	10	45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	23	JhnMan 1.40	13	370	31⅛	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
85⅛	83⅛	JohnsonJn 1	27	616	89⅛	85⅛	89⅛	+ 1⅛
25⅛	13⅛	JohnCon .90	9	45	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	JonLogn .50	7	162	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	27⅛	Jorgen 1.60	5	1	26	26	26	
24⅛	19⅛	Jostens 1b	7	11	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	27⅛	JoyMfg 1.10	17	68	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Justice Attn		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
51⅛	29	KLM Airlin		2	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	27⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	10	302	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	39⅛	Ki 4.75pf2.27		z100	41	41	41	+ ⅛
77⅛	57	Kai 57pf 4.75		2	74	72	74	+ 2
74⅛	57⅛	Kai 59pf 4.75		1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	— 1⅛
9	5⅛	KaisCem .50	10	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	KalCe pf1.37		5	15	15	15	
30	24	KalCe pf2.50		5	29	29	29	
13	11⅛	Kans Md .24	5	29	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	29⅛	Kaneb .90b	9	28	27⅛	27⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	25	KCtyPL 2.28	8	44	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
45	41⅛	KCPL pf3.80		z430	42	42	42	— 1⅛
27⅛	15	KCSouln 1r	8	32	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ 1⅛

(Continued on next page.)

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Cdn $40,000,000

Ford Motor Credit Company of Canada, Limited

9½% Guaranteed Notes due July 15, 1982

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of
Principal and Interest by

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July 15, 1976

New Issue — July 1976

JAPAN SYNTHETIC RUBBER CO., LTD.
Tokyo, Japan

DM 40 000 000
Bearer Bonds of the 8¾% Loan of 1976/1981

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THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LIMITED
Tokyo, Japan

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NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 14—Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1976 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Clos. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
19⅝	16	KanGEI 1.68	6	12	19	19	19⅛	18⅞— ⅛
19	14¾	KanNb 1.32B	8	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	—
19⅝	18	KanPL+ 1.60	8	79	19⅛	19	19¼+	⅛
4¾	3	Kahr Ind		11	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14⅛	6½	Kaulm Brd	52	264	8½	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
+ 11⅛	7⅞	Kaweckl Brl		22	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
7⅛	4⅝	KeeneCp .20	6	38	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
9⅝	5⅜	Kellor .20	14	29	8⅝	8½	8¾+	⅛
26¼	20	Kellogg 1	16	120	25⅞	25⅝	25¾+	⅛
36⅞	30¾	Kennct .80e	97	645	35	34⅝	35 +	⅛
22¾	20	KyUtil 1.64	6	57	22⅜	22	22⅜+	⅛
22	13	KerrGls .40	8	157	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
82¼	60⅜	KerrMc 1.5	16	351	79⅛	78⅛	78⅞—	⅜
21⅜	16⅜	KeystCon 1a	6	6	16¾	19¾	19¾+	¼
33⅜	18⅛	KiddeW 1	8	279	33⅛	32½	33	
5"	4⅜	KiddepfC 4		6	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
47⅛	36⅝	KimbCl 1.80	8	548	41¾	40⅞	41¼+	⅛
18½	8⅝	KingDSt .50	7	37	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
17⅝	12⅝	KirschCo .90	13	27	14⅝	14¼	14⅜+	⅛
37"	28¼	KnightRid .62	16	22	37	37	37	
14	8⅛	Koehring .15e	15	86	13⅝	13⅜	13⅛	+⅛
60⅜	35¾	Koppers 1.80	10	79	57⅛	56¾	56¾	
7⅞	5¼	Korvettg Ind	6	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
46½	40⅝	Kraftco 2.12	9	190	46¼	46	46⅛+	⅛
29⅜	25⅛	Krcsge5 .32	20	2561	37¼	37⅛	37⅜	
14¼	10	Krochler Mf		10	13½	13½	13½	
29⅝	17⅜	Kroger 1.24	6	201	22¼	22	22⅛	
9⅝	4½	Kysor .40	41	51	9⅛	8½	9 +	⅛

L

5¾	3¾	LFE Cp	16	15	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
17¼	10⅜	LTV Corp		1368	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛+	⅛
22½	13⅛	LTVA 3.40f		21	23	22⅝	23 +	⅛
19⅛	17⅜	LacGas 1.66	9	12	19⅛	18⅝	18¾+	⅛
15	12	LamsSess .64	7	13	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
15½	12¼	LaneBry .80	6	35	12¾	12½	12 —	⅛
11⅞	6½	LearSics .32	7	243	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
22⅝	23⅞	LearS pf2.25		11	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
34	24⅝	Leasway .80	10	22	30¾	30½	30½+	⅛
19⅛	16⅝	LeedsN .58	9	61	19	18⅞	18⅞	
14⅛	12	Leesona .75	8	13	18⅛	18	18⅛	
16⅝	10⅛	LehPCI .36	34	78	14⅞	13¾	14⅛+	⅛
2	1⅛	LehVal Ind		29	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
13¼	10½	Lehmn .94e		180	12½	12	12¼	+⅛
8¾	4½	Lennar Crp	2⅓	15	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
26¼	18½	Lenox .84	11	5	22⅛	22	22	
10½	7¾	LesFay .40b	6	42	8⅛	7⅞	8	
11½	6⅝	LevFd Cap		1	11½	11¼	11¼	
13¾	12	LevStra .75a		23	13	13	13	
46⅞	38⅜	LevStrs 1	6	126	44⅞	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
8½	4	Levitz Furn .64		165	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
34⅝	21⅞	LOF 1.50	10	76	22⅝	22	22⅛+	⅛
72½	55¼	LOF pf 4.75		7	67½	67½	67½—	⅛
17	9½	Lbrty Cp.52	7	14	16⅞	16½	16¾—	⅛
3⅜	2¾	Liberty Loan		14	2¾	2½	2½	
4	2	LibrtyLn pf			2	2	2	
34½	25⅞	LiggMyG 2.20	7	45	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛+	⅛
60	45	LillyEli 1.20	20	450	54⅝	53⅜	54½+	⅛
30	24	LincNat 1.60	12	207	30	29⅝	29⅞	
59⅛	48	LincNfpf 3		6	59½	59½	59½	
16¼	15¾	LincPI 1.68A		2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
11⅜	7	Lionel Corp	7	65	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
17¾	6⅛	Litton in .18t	16	695	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
24	17	Littncvpf 3		5	47½	47½	47½	
29¾	16¾	Litton pfB 2		9	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	
19½	6⅜	Lockhd Airc	3	314	17¾	16⅞	17⅛—	⅛
31⅜	21	Loews 1.20	6	170	29½	28⅝	29⅛+	⅛
8	6	LomaFin .40	6	612	7⅝	7	7¼+	⅛
19⅛	1+4	LoneStInd 1	10	33	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
18	15⅞	LngIsLt 1.56	7	117	17⅛	17	17⅛	
19½	12⅝	LilPf 8.30		2700	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅜
16⅝	12¼	LIL pfN 2.3		230	16½	16	16⅛	
28½	24⅝	LIL pfD 2.47		28	25¾	25½	25¾+	⅛
29⅛	21½	Longs Drug	22	36	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	
16	8½	Loral Corp	8	116	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜—	⅛
30	22	LaLand 1.20	12	256	29⅝	29	29½+	⅛
16	12	LaPacif .20b	16	545	14⅞	14	14½+	⅛
25	21⅜	LouisGs 1.88	8	27	23¾	23¾	23¾+	⅛
12⅝	11⅛	Lowenst .60		29	14⅜	14	14⅛+	⅛
44⅜	34½	Lubrizol	18	181	41⅞	40⅝	41⅜+	⅛
17⅜	13⅛	Luckys .40b	12	240	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
8	6¼	Ludlow .40		12	8⅛	8	8 —	
29⅜	22	LukenSt 1.40	9	25	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
24⅝	13⅜	LykesCp 1		5	168	21¾	21¾	
47⅞	28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		6	42	42	42	
8⅜	4	LynCSys .20	19	9	7⅜	7¼	7¼	

M

13⅝	10⅞	MBPX .40a	4	2	12¾	12¾	12¾+	⅛
13⅝	10⅞	MBPX .40a	4	2	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
36⅛	29⅛	MCAInc 1	7	36	35	34½	34½+	⅛
3⅝	3⅛	MEI Cp	7	55	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10⅜	8⅛	MGICin .10		297	9¼	9	9⅛+	⅛
12	8⅛	MacAF .60b	6	16	9¾	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
5¼	2¾	MacDonal	6	66	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
7⅞	4¼	Macmill .25	7	226	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
38⅛	26⅜	Macy 1.20	7	44	30¾	30	30⅜	
12¾	9⅛	MadisFd .60		98	13⅛	12	12⅞ —	⅛
8¾	6¾	MadSq Gar		8	7	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
9"	6⅜	MagicCF .25	26	87	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
37½	21⅝	Mallory 1	40	60	30⅝	30¼	30½—	⅛
27⅜	21⅛	MalHyde .56	13	121	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
9⅞	4⅜	Manbin .05c	5	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
40⅝	29	MfrHan 1.80	9	137	39½	39	39½+	⅛
41⅞	32¾	MAPCO .90	15	347	40⅞	39½	40¼+	⅜
12⅝	7⅛	Marathn Mf	2	48	10⅜	10	10⅜	
48⅛	41¼	MarathnO 2		12	42	38⅝	38⅝	
21¼	15⅝	MarMrtl .50	12	80	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
13⅛	9¾	MarMid .80	9	72	11¼	10⅝	11¼+	⅛
15⅜	11⅛	Marion .52	12	53	14⅛	14	14	
8⅛	2⅛	Marley 1	13	9	60⅜	58⅞	60 —	⅛
10⅜	8⅝	Marqhte .40a	14	108	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
19⅛	1+3¼	Marriot .25t	18	452	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	
61¾	52½	MrshMcL 2	19	138	56¾	56⅛	56⅝+	⅛
25⅜	16½	MarshF 1.24	9	24	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
34⅜	16⅜	MartMa 1.40	7	24	23	22⅝	23	
27¾	17	MrldCtr .60	8	25	25	24⅝	25 —	⅛
23¼	13⅞	MascCp .20	17	491	24½	23⅝	24 +	⅛
25¼	18⅜	Masonite .24	19	54	20	19¾	20 +	⅛
12¼	9¾	MasM 1.32e	10	47	11¾	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
22¼	16⅛	MassyFer 1	5	467	29⅝	29	29¼+	⅛
17¾	14⅞	MasCp 1.60		23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11¾	10⅝	MasInc .92e	26	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
25¼	19½	MatsuE .28e	18	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	
8⅛	6¾	Mattel Inc	8	226	7¼	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
32	29⅝	May DSt 1.12	10	197	32	31½	31½	
36	24⅝	MayerOsc 1	10	1	27½	27½	27½—	⅛
39	30¼	Maytg 1.30a	15	48	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
17¼	15½	McCord 1	6	51	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛
64	51½	McDnld .82a	27	994	60	58¾	59¾+	⅛
24⅝	14⅜	McDonD .44	18	222	24½	23⅝	24 +	⅛
32	21¼	McGEd 1.40	14	124	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
17	12¾	McGrwH .64	11	233	16½	15¼	15½—	⅛
17	16½	McKee .90	7	58	16½	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
56¾	36½	McLean 92	90	28	54¾	53⅝	54⅝+	⅜
27	25½	McLean wt		3	27⅝	27	27⅛+	⅛
23⅞	18½	McLout 1.60	15	25	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
12¼	8¾	McNeil .80	21	22	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
23	19	Mead Corp 1	7	368	20½	19⅞	20	
59	35¾	Mea pfA2.80		3	52¼	52	52 +	⅛
39½	36¾	Mea pfB2.80		3	52¾	51¾	52¾+	⅛
25⅞	17	Medusa 1.40	12	63	25¼	25¼	25¼+	⅛
25⅞	17⅜	Melville .68	12	148	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	
15⅜	9⅜	Menasc .50r	5	55	16½	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
76	65	Merck 1.49	24	472	74⅝	73⅝	74	
18¼	+ 10⅛	Meredith .70	15	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
33¼	14½	MerrLyn 2.20	9	640	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
30¼	19	MesaPet .10	23	404	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞—	⅛
33⅝	24½	MesP pf 1.60		52	33¾	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
9⅛	7⅝	Mesabi 1.35e	7	527	7¾	7¼	7¼	
25	16⅞	MesaMch 1	11	3	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
15¾	12⅝	MGM 1r	7	91	14⅝	13¾	14	+⅛
30⅞	13	Metrom .60	28	123	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	⅛
77	70	MetLf pf 7.62		2100	74½	74½	74½+	⅛
83	77	MidSE pfB 8.32		2100	80½	80½	80½—	
14	11½	MichGs 1.10	7	8	13⅝	12⅝	13¼	
24½	17½	MichTube 1	6	7	20¼	20	20	
29	26⅝	MhWI pf2.67		5	27¾	27⅜	27⅜—	⅜
20¾	13¾	Microwave	14	27	21⅞	21½	21½+	⅛
15	12½	MidCtl 1.12	8	12	14⅞	14½	14½+	⅛
16¼	13⅜	MidSUt 1.32	8	601	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
3	1⅜	Midind Mtg			1½	1½	1½	
24⅝	18½	MidlRs .40	7	50	20½	20⅛	20⅜	
29½	22¾	MilesLb 1.28	8	30	25¾	25¼	25⅞—	⅛
17⅜	9⅜	MillBrad .44	8	42	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
65⅛	52½	MinMM 1.45	26	990	62½	61⅝	62¼+	⅜
20⅝	18¼	MinnPL 1.66	7	31	20½	20¼	20⅜+	⅛
15½	11⅜	MirroAl .96	9	17	13¾	13½	13¾	
14¼	8	MissnEq .23	11	238	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
37⅛	22⅜	MoPacC 1.40	6	21	34½	34	34½+	⅛
32⅛	17¾	MoPacR pfI		2	31	30⅝	31	⅛
26½	20⅛	MoPtCe 1.60	7	1	21⅝	21½	21½+	⅛
13	9¾	MoPSv .84b	6	16	10⅛	11	11⅛	
61⅞	47⅛	Mobil 3.40	7	723	59⅞	59⅛	59⅜+	⅛
7	3⅞	Mobile Hom		60	5¼	5¼	5¼	
25	15⅞	Mohasco .90	8	39	19¾	18¾	18¾—	⅜
9⅝	4	Mohk Date		31	388	9⅜	9	9⅛+	⅛
24	16⅝	MohkR 1.20	5	5	21¾	21	21¼+	⅛
37⅜	18	Molycorp 1	14	126	36½	35¾	36⅛	
45	28	Molyf pf 2.50		5	44½	44½	44½+	⅛
24	16	Monrch 1.20a	5	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
15½	6¾	Monsar .20	6	35	15¾	14⅝	15¼+	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	MonrEq .20	24	61	9⅝	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
100	76	Monsan 2.80	9	485	90½	90	90 —	
32⅝	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	2	32¼	32¼	32½+	⅛
28	22⅛	MonPw 1.88	8	36	25⅜	25	25 —	⅛
23½	21¼	MontSt 1.80a		27	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
9½	7¾	MONY .81e	11	46	9⅝	9⅝	9	
54½	29¼	MooreMcC 1	6	239	35⅝	33⅝	34⅛+	⅛
64⅜	53⅜	Morgan 1.80	13	643	62¼	61½	61½—	⅜
26⅝	18⅝	MorrisKnv 1	5	41	20¼	20¼	20⅜+	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	MorseSh .30	5	7	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
4½	2⅝	MtseTr Am		11	3½	3½	3½	
19½	13⅞	MorNor .88		299	19⅜	18⅝	19 +	⅛
59	47¼	Motorola .72	21	185	56⅝	54¼	55 —	⅜
44⅝	39¾	MtFuel 2	12	98	43¾	43	43⅝+	⅜
22½	15	MSIFlt 1.68	9	12	22⅞	22⅜	22¾+	⅛
11½	7	Mumford .48	6	14	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
20	13¼	Munsng 1.08	8	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾+	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	MurphC 1.20	8	1	19⅜	19¾	19⅜	
23½	16⅞	MurphOil .60	7	53	24⅛	23½	23⅝—	⅜
21¼	12⅝	MurryOh .10	7	4	18	18	18	
16⅜	14¼	MuttOm 1.32		43	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
10	7	MyersL .48		70	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛

N

36⅛	23⅝	NCRCp .72	15	542	35½	34⅞	35⅛+	⅛
22⅛	12⅞	NLInd 1	12	224	21½	21¼	21¼—	⅛
21¾	15⅞	NLTCp .64	7	98	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
12⅜	7	NVF 2.45f	10	132	10¾	10¾	10¾—	⅛
42¾	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	252	35⅝	35	42 —	⅛
36½	30⅛	NalcoCh .80	20	425	35¼	34½	35⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10⅜	NarcoSci .60	7	54	12½	12	12⅛—	⅛
17½	10¾	NashuaC .60	28	81	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛—	⅛
12⅝	11	NatAir1 .50	559	194	16⅞	16¾	16½—	⅛
16⅛	11⅞	NAvi .67e		78	16⅜	15⅞	16¼+	⅛
15⅝	10½	NatCan .57	7	255	15½	15	15⅝+	⅛
27½	21	NCan pf 1.50		53	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞—	⅛
43¼	21	NtlChem .40	15	38	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅛
6¾	5⅜	NatCity Lin		51	6	6	6	
51⅛	39⅞	NatDet 2.72	6	56	49¾	49½	49½—	⅜
27½	16⅛	NatDist 1.48	9	221	26	25⅝	25⅞—	
24	21	NatFluid .80	8	7	22¼	22¼	22⅜+	⅛
25½	14⅛	NatFuel pf2.20		3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜+	⅛
17	11⅞	NatGyp 1.05	11	191	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
8	3⅝	Nat Homes		84	5⅜	5½	5½	
11⅜	6⅝	Natind .30	4	41	8	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
14⅜	11⅞	NtInd pf 3.25		5	12¾	12¾	12¾	
28⅝	14⅛	Nt MedCare.63e		72	14⅝	18⅝	17⅞	
4	7⅛	NMedE .28b	6	16	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
75¼	39¼	NPres 3a	21	165	77½	74½	76½+	⅛
50⅝	47⅝	NatPrst wi		12	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
35⅝	29	Nat Semicn 24		646	41⅞	40⅝	41⅛+	⅛
14⅝	9	NSvcInd .96	9	24	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
18	12⅝	NStand .96	8	7	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
56¼	44½	NStarch .88	16	47	52	51¾	52 +	⅛
52½	37⅜	NatSti 2.50	20	157	50¾	50	50⅜+	⅛
5⅜	3¾	Nat Tea		12	4¾	4	4	
21	22½	Naloma 1.20	9	114	26⅞	26½	26⅝	
20	15¼	Neptune .60	8	85	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
21⅜	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	24	19⅞	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
18	15½	NevP pf 1.60		2100	17¾	17¼	17½+	⅛
24	21⅝	NevP pf 2.30		2400	22½	22½	22½	
21¾	14	NEngEl 1.86	9	553	21¼	21	21 —	⅛
14¼	12¾	NEngGE 1.32	8	27	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
29¼	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		11	28⅝	28½	28½—	⅛
28⅛	25¼	NEngT 2.36	17	14	28⅝	28½	28⅝—	
28½	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	17	27½	27⅜	27⅜—	⅜
42⅛	39	NYSE pfA3.75		2150	48	48	48 —	⅛
15⅞	11	Newhall .46	10	4	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.60	16	149	27⅞	27½	27½—	⅛
14⅛	12¼	NiaMP 1.24	6	1461	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
52⅝	44¼	NiaMxPf 4.85		248	46½	46	46 —	⅛
56½	48	NiaMxPf 5.25		2100	54½	54½	54½+	⅛
63	54½	NiaMxPf 6.18		2100	62	62	62 —	
114½	104	NiM pf 11.75		270	112¾	112	112	
107½	95¾	NiMpf 10.56		2910	105	104½	104½—	1
81⅜	72	NiaM pf 7.72		2100	78½	78½	78½+	⅛
14	11½	NiagShre 1e		6	12¾	12½	12½	
25⅜	22⅛	Nicor 2.32	8	17	25½	25	25¼+	⅛
84⅛	63⅝	NorflkWn .5	9	55	83½	82⅜	83⅛+	⅛
19⅝	14½	Nortin 1.25	6	7	18⅝	18¼	18⅜+	⅛
45⅜	22¼	Norris 1.48	7	28	39¼	39½	39½	
40⅛	33	NoACoal .90	10	26	46	44¾	46 +	⅛
6¼	5½	NoAmMt 1e	22	174	5⅝	5	5⅛—	⅛
19⅝	15⅞	NoAPhil 1.20	9	788	30½	29⅝	30¼+	⅛
4	2⅜	NoAuto .10e	8	118	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅜	18-16	NoCoAir wt		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11	9⅝	NoestUt 1.82	7	238	10⅝	10½	10½	
19⅜	16	NIndPS 1.48	8	134	8	7¾	17⅞	
53	33⅜	NorNGs 1.76	7	585	46¼	47⅜	47⅜+	⅜
28⅜	23½	NoStPw 1.94	9	122	26½	26½	26½+	⅛
46	49½	NSPw pf3.60		2120	42¾	42	42¾	
11⅛	107½	NSP pf 10.36		2300	112½	112½	112½	
42¼	25½	NorTel .68	16	105	40⅝	40¼	40⅜—	⅛
6	3⅛	Northgate E	36	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
24	22⅝	NorthIn 1.48	9	78	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛+	⅛
34	23	NwstAirl .45	17	1565	34¾	33⅝	34½+	⅛
54	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.76	11	134	53¾	53⅛	54 +	⅛
34⅝	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	5	191	29⅞	29½	29⅝+	⅛
38⅜	24⅜	NwtEnr pf 2	5	13	29⅜	29	29 —	⅛
49⅞	32⅛	NwtInd 2.25	4	169	49¼	49⅛	49¼+	⅛
26⅛	14½	NwstInd wt		38	26½	26½	26½+	⅛
110½	23	NwNtn pf4.20		9	111½	110	111 —	
25⅝	24¾	NwtP pf 2.50		15	25¼	25	25 —	⅛
36⅛	8¼	NwtSNW 1.20	28	5	34½	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
37	25⅛	Norton 1.70	9	18	35¾	35	35⅝+	⅛
24⅜	17⅜	NorStn .50b	14	758	21¼	20⅞	21¼+	⅛
24	19½	NorIS pf 1.60		9	46	45⅝	46 +	⅛
31	14½	NucorCp .22	7	42	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛

O

13⅜	9¾	OKCCp .80	5	37	13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
12⅜	7⅛	Oakind .48	16	29	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
15⅜	12½	OcciPet 1	12	1134	18	17	17⅜+	⅛
8⅞	5⅜	OccidPet wt		254	8⅛	7⅝	8 +	⅛
38¼	26½	OccIP pf2.16		4	36⅜	36	36	
58⅜	46	OccIP pf3.60		35	58	57¼	57⅝+	⅜
58½	47¾	OccidPt pf 4		18	58	57¼	57⅝+	⅜
24½	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		48	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	
24	15⅝	Ogden 1.20	5	268	23⅝	23	23½+	⅛
37	25⅝	Ogdn pf 1.87		44	36	34⅜	36 +	⅛
19⅝	16⅝	OhioEd 1.66	9	137	18½	17⅜	18 +	⅛
45	39½	OhioEd pf 3.90		220	42⅝	42½	42

Amex Nationwide Trading, July 14—Closing Prices

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
A&EPlast	5	32	8¼	8	8	
AARCo .30	19	16	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
AAVCos .72	4	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
ASPRO .50a	6	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
ATI Inc		2	1	1	1	+1-16
Acme Hami		14	1½	1½	1½	
Action .20e	5	16	6	5⅞	6	
Adams Russ		11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
AdobeOil .16	18	40	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Aegis Corp	7	25	1½	1⅜	1½	
AeroFlo .15e	4	14	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
AffilCap .08t		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
AffilHsp .28	7	2	8½	8½	8½	
AfterSix .20	5	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Aiken Ind	8	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Alaska Airl	4	48	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
AlbaWa .05e	5	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Alcolac .15e	7	5	7	7	7	— ⅛
AllesCp wt		6	7	7	7	
Allegny Airl		24	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
AllegA wtN		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
AllegAptC 3		3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
AllianT .36e	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
AlldArt Ind		47	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Alld Thrm .80	8	15	17½	17	17	— ⅛
Alpha Ind	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Altamil .10e	5	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Altec Corp	14	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
AltecCrp pf		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Alcoa pf 3.75		z2900	48¼	46½	47½	+ ⅛
AMAX wt		20	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
ACenMtg wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
AControl .44	11	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
AGarPd .34		17	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Amint Pict	3	17	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Alsrael .11e	5	42	3⅛	3	3¼	+ ⅛
AMaizeA .40	4	25	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅛
AMaizeB .40	4	5	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
AmMot Inns		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
AmPetrof 2	7	7	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
APrecs .20e	6	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
ASafEq .11t	5	32	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
AmSciE .04e	22	49	14⅞	14	14	— ⅛
AmTec .05e		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
AmUtiS .49e		10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
AMIC Corp	9	32	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
AndreR .07t	10	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
AngloC .12e	7	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Anken .20	11	63	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Anthony .19t	6	6	7⅛	7	7	
Applid Data	13	70	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
AquitCa .30	16	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
ArizCL .10e	27	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
ArzCol pf		4	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
ArminCp .12	4	44	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Arrow Elect	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Arundel		28	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Asamera .25	10	155	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
AshlOC .70a	9	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Astrex Inc	12	2	3½	3½	3½	
Alco Ind	94	3	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
AtlRicht wt		11	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
AtlCMB	12	92	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
AtlasCp wt		78	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Audatinc .15	20	179	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Austral Oil	15	298	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
AutoTrn .78t	9	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Auto Bldg	9	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
Autmat Rsd	9	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
AutmSvc .30	6	1	9	9	9	
AutoSw .88	13	4	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
AVEMC .16	9	41	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
Avondal 1.20	8	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
B						
BRTRI .30e		46	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
BadgrMt .30	9	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
BaldorEl .20	6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
BenFd 1.15e		75	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
BangPun wt		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
BanstrCt Lt	6	49	9⅞	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
Banner .06	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Barclay .04	11	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Barrwd .05e	27	71	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
BarryR .03e	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
BarryWr .44	6	4	8	8	8	— ⅛
Bartons Cdy		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Barwick ET		73	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Beilind .08A	5	52	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
BelochR .06t	8	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+1-16
BenStMg wt		1	[illegible]			
Benrus Crp	5	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Berg Ent		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Berg Bruns	12	46	9⅞	9	9⅛	— ⅛
BrgB pf 1.15		2	17	16⅞	17	
BernzOmtr		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Berlee .14	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
BervenC .06		30	4⅞	4	4	
Beverly Ent	20	8	2	2	2	— ⅛
BicPen .36	11	10	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
BigBer 1.22	5	47	32	32	32	
BigDad .30e	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
BigVSup .21e	4	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
BinkMf 1	6	6	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
BinnySm .72	6	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Blessng .10e	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Blount wt	6	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
BodinAp .40	6	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
BoltBer .20		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
BowVall .10	115	40	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
Bowne .24	6	1	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
BradfdN .20	11	108	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
BranifAr wt		17	12⅛	12⅞	12⅝	— ⅛
BrascanA 1	3	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
BraunEn .80	7	17	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
Breeze Corp		56	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
BrooksP .28	4	8	10⅞	10	10⅞	+ ⅛
BrownCo wt		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
BrnFB .52e	9	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Buclind .40	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Buildex Inc	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Bundy 1.08	7	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Burgess Ind	5	26	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
BurlngFd	5	72	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
Burnsint .60	7	30	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
ButlerInt .30	6	36	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
ButtesG Oil	7	171	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
C						
CKPet .35e	10	35	16⅝	15⅞	16	— ⅛
CDI Corp		9	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
CHB Food	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
CHCCp .30t	3	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
CIMtgn A		4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+1-32
CMI Corp	5	21	3	2⅞	3	
CRSDes .12	5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
CSECp .48	8	34	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	
Cablcom Gn	5	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
CagleA .10e	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Caldor .25b	6	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Calcomp		32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cal Lf	4	16	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
CalPrtGm 1	10	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Eastco Inc	9	16	7	7	7	
CaCtbbA .25e		26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—1-16
Campin .40b	17	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
CdnExp .056	10	29	4 7-16	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Cdn Homstd	18	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
CdnHydr .25	7	30	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
CdlnPA 1.50	6	7	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
CdnMarc .20	6	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Cdn Merrill	34	1	10½	10½	10½	
CdnOcci .50	10	30	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
Cdn SuprOil	12	6	47	47	47	+ ⅛
Capehart Cp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
CapitlFd .20		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Carbon .48a	7	61	27⅛	26	25⅞	— 1⅛
Caresse .38	4	39	6⅝	6½	6⅞	
Carnat 1.40	15	119	74⅝	72⅛	72½	— 2½
Carrols Dev		31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
CasFd 1.20e		2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Castleton In	9	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Cavitrn .10e	9	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	
CelluCraft	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
CenlSec .35e		1	5½	5½	5½	
CenS pf 1.25		z480	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Cenvill .15e		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
CerM pf 2.15		16	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Certified Cp		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Certron Co		15	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
Cetec Corp	12	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Champ Hom		345	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Chartr Med	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
ChlRivt 1.60	11	6	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Chiefth Dev	26	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Child World	10	48	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Christian Co	6	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Cinerama		31	2⅛	1⅞	2	
CircleK .32	7	463	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
CityGsFl .68	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
ClarkC .10e	10	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Clarkson .20	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Clausing .64	5	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Clopay .32e	19	11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Coachm .20e	8	30	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
CoffMat .15r	11	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Coleman .52	15	662	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Colon Coml		42	4⅝	4	4	
ColwellC .28	5	51	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
CombE .05r	11	66	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Cominco 2	10	12	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
ComGrp .14	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
ComAll .30e	3	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	
ComMtl .60b	6	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
CoPsycC .20	6	474	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Compac Co		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Compo Ind		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
CompuDyn	7	12	1½	1⅜	1½	
Compuf Inst		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Comput Inv	58	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
ConchemI .40	7	16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Concrd Fab	2	29	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Condec Crp	4	58	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Connlly Con	4	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
ConOil Gas	12	307	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
ConsRef .40	11	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Consyne Cp	14	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Cont Mater		37	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
ContTel wt		50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
CookEl .40	16	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
CookInd .40	10	51	20	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
CookPV .40	8	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Cooper Jar	6	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Cordon Intl	12	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Core Labs	11	22	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Corenco .90		8	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Cornelius .40	8	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
CorrBlk 1.30	9	18	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Cosco Inc		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Colt Corp	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Cousins wt		2	1⅛	3-16	3-16	—1-16
CoxCbl Com	10	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Craig	6	236	16⅞	14⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
CramrE .12t	425	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Crompton	17	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
CrossAT 1	12	51	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	
CwnCPt .60r	3	10	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
CrutcR .36	12	128	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
CrystlO .40c		14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
CubicCp .22	8	60	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
D						
DCL Inc	5	7	11-16	11-16	11-16	
DWG Co.50r	4	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Damon Cre	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Damson Oil	22	35	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
Dahlel .16b	7	74	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	+ 1
Datapred	13	365	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
DaylMin .10e		66	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
DelLabs .32	7	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
DeltaCp Am		3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
DenTal El	8	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
DevCp Am	9	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	3⅞	Diebold VC		4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Digicon Inc	8	12	4⅛	4	4	
1⅛	11-16	Diodes Inc		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
3⅛	1⅝	DisFab .07e	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
16	11½	Diversey .56	7	19	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	Dixilyn .40e	4	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
46	32	Dome Petrl	10	40	40⅞	40	40⅛	
26⅝	20	Domtar .80	16	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	5¼	DonKerty .74	4	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
18⅞	16	DrexUtl 1.29		5	17	17	17	
14	9⅝	DrgFair .40	5	19	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
1 13-16	1 5-16	Dunlop .06e	5	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
23⅞	14⅝	DuplxPd .80	5	10	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	DurTst .25b	8	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2⅞	Dynictn .06e	11	82	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	DynAmer		8	49	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝ — ⅛
16⅛	5⅞	Dynell .14t	34	158	15⅛	14	14⅞	+ ⅛
		E						
3⅞	1⅜	EAC In	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅛	10	ELT .63e	10	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅛	1	Eagle Clth		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅛	13⅛	EarthRes 1	7	82	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
37⅛	30⅝	EasonO .10r	18	4	35⅛	35	35	
10⅝	6	Ecodyne		8	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞ — ⅛
29⅞	22⅞	Edglton .50r	8	28	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
11	7⅛	EDO Corp	7	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅛	EgenM .40	7	75	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	ElcrchPh .20a	6	79	8	7⅝	7⅞	
9⅞	4⅞	ElcorCh .30	6	91	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Electron .80	7	6	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	10	ElecEng	7	45	10⅝	9⅞	10	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅞	ElectrnicA 1	15	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
9⅛	6⅛	ErnstEC .56	5	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
11⅝	4⅞	EsoRad .30e	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	EsserCh .28	6	13	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅝	7⅞	EvanAr .10r	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Executn .27t	19	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		F						
5⅛	2	FDIInc .01e		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4	Fabind .10e	5	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
11⅝	8⅝	FabriCtr .12	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Fairfld Nob		2	3⅛	3⅛	3	
25⅞	21½	FalconS	7	104	24⅞	24	24⅛	
13	8⅞	FannyF .42t	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Fash Fabric	27	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	7	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	13	FedMart .60	5	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	9	11	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
6⅞	4⅛	Fed Resrces		64	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6	Felmnt .12e	43	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Felsway .32	6	5	9	9	9	
3⅞	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		10	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Fidelco Gth		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅛	15-16	Fields Plast		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Filmwy .85t	7	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	FinGen .36b	8	35	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	FinGnA .35b		4	7	7	7	
8⅛	5	FtCona .40e	12	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅞	FstSLSh .12		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	FstmrE .84t		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17	9⅛	FischeP .48t	7	19	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	13⅞	FitchbG 1.46	6	2	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Flagg Ind		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅞	3⅝	Flagstaff		6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Flavorland		3	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞ + ⅛
1⅜	11-16	Flock Ind		17	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Fla Capital	6	25	3½	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	FlaRck .10e	50	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅝	9⅛	Flowers .36	7	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	23⅞	FlukeJ .72t	17	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
20	13⅞	FlyDia Oil	7	76	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
5⅞	3⅛	Foodrm .20a	4	22	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	7⅛	FooteM .25e	10	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
39	28	Foote pf 2.70		1	32	32	32	
17⅝	8⅞	FoxStaP .50	9	47	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Franklin RI		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅛	6⅝	FrankNu .36	7	1	9	9	9	
16⅛	10	Frantz .80	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅝	Fresnillo .40	9	2	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Friedm .24b	8	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Frigtmp .55t	6	17	8	8	8	
17⅛	7⅞	Frigitronic		14	35	9	8⅞	9 — ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Frischs .30b	8	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Frontier Air	8	169	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
		G						
4	1⅝	GIT Ind	3	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	GRICp .40		114	4	3⅞	4	
2⅛	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	14	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	⅞	GTI Corp		24	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Gabrial .30	6	222	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	Galaxy Cpf	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	7	Garan .44a	6	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
5⅛	3⅛	Garland Cp	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Gaylord .05e	4	9	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
44	25⅞	Gearhart .48	9	27	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	GnEmp .04e		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	G Housewar	7	7	3⅛	3	3	
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	7	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	1⅝	Geon Ind		15	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Gerber Sci		5	3	3	3	
17⅝	14⅛	GlantFd 1a	5	22	16	16	16	
2⅝	1⅝	GiantYel .10t	192	77	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅛	2⅝	Gladding Cp		12	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Glasrock Pr		5	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
33⅞	28⅝	Glatfltr 1.52	6	17	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	GlenGer .16	33	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅞	6⅞	GlenDis .20t	9	19	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅞	Globeind .50	4	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
7	4½	Glover .10e	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	GoldnW .16e	12	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Goldfield Cp		15	13-16	⅞	⅞	
4⅛	1⅝	GoddLS .07r	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		88	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	GorinSt .10e	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅞	15	GormR .00b	7	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	GouldIT .14t		1	3	3	3	
11⅝	8⅝	GrandCtl .36	6	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	GtAm Ind	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	2⅞	GtBasin Pet		275	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
32⅝	28⅛	GtLkCh .24	16	283	31⅝	30	31⅛	+ 1⅜
6⅛	3⅛	Greenman	5	2	4	4	4	
7⅛	4⅝	GREIT .48	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅛	10	GrossTlc .90	8	5	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	GrowC .32b	11	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	Gruen Ind	138	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	5	Guilford .20	4	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Gtstrm LD		20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		H						
7⅝	⅞	Halco Prod		6	1	15-16	1	
10⅛	6⅝	HallsMot .50	5	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	HampD .15e	4	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Hampin Ind		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	HanvrSh .60	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	HanvrSq Rlt		18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	16⅝	Harland .32	18	35	17⅛	17	17⅛	
27	14⅝	Harmn .40b	5	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	Hartld Zdy		10	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
14⅝	10	HartzM .15e	13	38	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
1½	1	Harvey Grp	81	3	13-16	13-16	13-16	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Hasbro Ind	7	24	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
8⅝	6⅝	Hasting .40a	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅛	3	HawaiiA .10r	21	2	4	4	4	
7⅛	5⅛	Health Chm	8	10	6	6	6	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	HealthM .20	4	12	5	5	5	
1⅝	1⅛	Heinick .05e	13	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1	Helmn Mfg		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅝	HerMal .72	5	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	HiGinc .15t	13	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Hillhavn .32	6	10	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	7	Hipirnic 2.0	11	3	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	4	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34⅝	25⅝	HomeOA .30	9	3	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
20	16⅝	HormelG 1	7	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	HospM .60e	10	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
8⅝	4⅝	HousRon .30	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	HospMtr In	92	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
66	32⅝	HouOilM .80	22	359	59⅛	57⅝	58	— ⅛
22⅞	18⅝	HowelC .30e	6	10	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Howell .05e	3	45	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	HubellA 1.50	9	4	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4	HuckMfg .20	10	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
41⅝	33⅝	HudBO 1.40	10	12	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
10	6	Huffman .40a		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2	HuntHlt .05r	5	22	3	3	3	
23⅛	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	7	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Hycel Inc	23	27	3⅞	3⅛	3⅝	
25	17½	Hydrm pf.70		2	23⅛	23	23	+ 2⅛
		I						
10⅛	4⅛	ICMR .50t		43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	IMCMg .20	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	ISCFinl .30	15	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	ITI Corp		12	⅞	11-16	11-16	—1-16
26⅝	22⅛	ImpOilA .80	13	37	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Inarco		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	8⅝	Incoterm A	18	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Inflight Svc	5	17	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅛	1⅝	Inolex Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Instron .20		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Instrum Sys		7764	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		12	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ 1⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Integrl Res	5	12	2	1⅞	2	
5	2⅝	Intrmedco	6	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	IntlAlum .30	6	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Intl Bankhot	7	754	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
23	14⅛	IntCour .24	12	40	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Int Foodsvc	43	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	6	6	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8	IntGenin .70	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Int Proteins		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
36	26⅞	IntSyCon .25	10	7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅞	Interpool	9	30	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	Interway Cp		39	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Investm Fla		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	9⅛	InvDivers A	9	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	7	45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3	InvestRlt Tr		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13	Ionics Inc	14	8	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	14⅛	IroqBrnd pf		1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Irvinind .16t	5	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	
		J - K						
11⅞	7⅝	Jaclyn .37b	4	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	7⅞	Jacobs .60e	6	6	9	9	9	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Jamswy .11t	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15	8⅛	Jeannet .20b	6	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅛	11	JohnPd .30	8	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Juniper Pet	10	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Jupiter Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12	3⅛	KTalin .30e	6	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
15	8	Kaisrind .24	8	604	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	KaneMill wt		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	KapokT .20t	8	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	KenwinS .36	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28⅛	12⅝	Kewanee .60	7	68	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
2	1⅝	KinArk Crp	9	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	1⅝	King Opticl		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	4⅛	Kingstip .20	4	9	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
41⅞	16⅝	Kirbyln .26c	4	22	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
5⅛	1⅝	Klt Mfg	36	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Kleinerts		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	10⅛	KnickT .30	8	35	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	
29⅝	18⅛	Kollmor .50	14	27	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	KuhnStr .10	6	14	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
		L						
4	2⅛	LSBInd .15t	5	1	3	3	3	
2⅝	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		37	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	LaBarge .06	5	14	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	LaMaur .70	8	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	La QuintaM	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅝	7	LafyRad .26	7	x34	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Lake Shore	5	3	2⅛	2 3-16	2 3-16	—3-16
2⅝	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅛	3	Lanbco .08e	5	3	3	3	3	
2⅛	1⅝	LaTour Bck	19	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	6⅝	LcaRon .28a	8	73	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	16	LeeEntr .44	10	1	16	16	16	
2⅛	1⅝	Lee Natl		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Lee Pharm		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Lehigh Pres	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14	6⅝	LeighPr .60	6	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
4	1⅝	Leisure Tec		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	LowisBF .24	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4	Lightolr .16	6	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Lincoln Am	27	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅝	5⅝	Lloyds Elec	11	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	LodgeS .05c	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	Lohmn .80a	8	13	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	LoewThe wt		168	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Logistic .08c		36	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅝	9	LaGenSv .76	6	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	LouisCe 1.20	7	7	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Lundy Elec	24	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1	Lynch Corp		140	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Lynnwear	5	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
		M						
18⅛	11⅝	MPBCp .30	6	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	MPO Video		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Macrod Ind		12	⅞	11-16	⅞	
15⅝	13⅛	MePbS 1.32	7	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Mamm Mrt		18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	8	1	4	4	4	
5⅛	4	MonsfT .07r	73	816	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2	1 3-16	Marindug B	48	5	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16	
26⅝	18	MarkCtl .28	7	23	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Marlene Ind	4	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
6	3⅝	Marshall Fd		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Marshal Ind	6	110	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	21	MartPr .50e	7	27	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Masind .40s	5	47	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	22⅝	Masnelin .30	6	9	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
12⅛	4⅝	MaterRe .20	18	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4	MaulBro .12	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1⅝	⅛	McCrowt n		11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	McCulO .27t	14	58	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
19	13⅝	McDonh .80	5	51	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	McIntsh .70	5	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅝	MeansF 1.08	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	Medalst .40b	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Medco Jwly	11	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	5⅞	Medenco .12	7	37	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	MediaGn .34	8	10	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
17	7⅝	Mepoint .20	5	34	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	MEMCo 1	6	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Mercant Ind		4	1	1	1	
2⅛	1⅛	Metrocare		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Mich Genl	3	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅝	11⅝	MichSugar 1	3	17	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Mickibry .16	5	27	7⅛	7	7⅛	
8	3⅝	MidldCo .10	12	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	6	39	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
21⅛	15	Milgo Elecl	12	90	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
20	16⅛	MillerWo	8	57	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .70e	10	84	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Mission IT		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32⅛	17⅝	MoPlcR 1.20	7	22	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
31	24⅝	Mitchl n	8	66	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	MiteCp .16	6	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	6⅛	Molycrp wt		103	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅝	MonMgt .40	5	1	5	5	5	
13⅝	8⅛	Moog .40	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	MtgGth .44e		25	5	5	5	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	MortonS .32	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅝	MRVMH 1.20	11	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	MuntAm .20	17	8	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
		N						
7	3⅞	Napco .12e	6	12	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
25	10⅝	Nat CSS	11	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	NDistr .14	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	12	68	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Natlnd wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12	6	Nat Paragn	5	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	66	113	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Nat Spinng		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11	NatwHo .28	8	24	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Nelly Don		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Nelson LB	13	2	2	2	2	
2 7-16	1 7-16	Neonex .05		2	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	
2⅝	1⅝	NestLM .11e		3	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
34⅛	23⅝	NENuclr .40	14	31	28	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	New Idria		7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
26	15⅝	NMex Ariz	79	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	NProc .80e	11	13	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	NYTimes .60	14	30	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	NewbEn .20	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14	Newcor 1	4	2	16⅛	16½	16½	
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	13	12	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	NiagFSv .44	5	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Nichols SE	3	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Noel Indust	4	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Nolex Cp	60	455	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ 1⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Norlck .04	8	53	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	8	NorAmR .10	8	39	12⅛	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	14	63	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
51⅛	45	NIPS pf 4.25		z50	49	48⅛	48⅛	— 1
5⅝	2⅛	Nova Corp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	NumacO Gs	21	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
		O						
13⅝	6⅝	Oakwd Hom.03r	9	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
21	15⅛	Offshore Co	4	5	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	OhioArt .24	13	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	28⅛	OhioB 1.40s	3	7	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	OhSealy .40	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Olleind .10e	7	3	8⅛	8	8	
22⅛	14⅛	OnLine Sys	20	35	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	OrioleHo .16t		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	27	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	OSullvn .50b	7	39	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Outdr Sport	33	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
10	6⅝	OverhDr .40	8	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	16	38	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		P - Q						
3⅝	1⅝	P&F Indust		19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅝	16⅛	PGEdpf 1.50		8	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅝	PGE pf 1.37		7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	12⅝	PGESpf 1.25		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅝	PGRd pf1.25		9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	25⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		15	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		449	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
24	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		138	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
22⅛	20⅛	PG 7.8pf1.96		5	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
24	21⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅝	PG 4.3pf1.09		2	12	12	12	
10	4⅝	PHoldg .16		6	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17	14⅝	PNwTel 1.20	8	7	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	22⅝	PeilCorp .32	14	51	31	30	31	+ 1
2⅛	1⅝	Palomr Finl	50	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	4	Pandl Bradf	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	3	Pantast .20	7	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	22	Parsons .80	7	21	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	3⅛	PatoCG .65e	6	13	5	5	5	
7	4	PeerTu .20a	19	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Pemcor Inc	5	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	PennDix wt		18	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	PenEnM .60	8	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅝	PECo .68t	7	36	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	PepBoys 1b	5	11	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	PepCom .44	4	21	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	PerinlCp .30	5	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Perfec Corb	8	7	6	6	6	
13⅝	6⅝	Petro Lewis		9	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	PhilLD .56r	4	15	8	8	8	
4⅝	3⅝	Phoenix Stl		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅛	7⅝	PicNPay .20	8	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	17-16	Pioneer Sys		17	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
8⅝	6	PionTex .80	4	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅝	PitWVa .56e	9	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20	7	45	21⅝	20	21⅛	+ 1⅝
42⅝	31⅝	Pitlway .90	12	11	36	35⅛	36	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅝	PlacrDv .80	38	7	26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Plant Ind		64	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	14	107	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	14	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	PneuSca .80	9	250	12	12	12	
4⅛	1⅝	Poloron Pd		30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Polychr .29t	13	12	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Prairie Oil	13	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	10	PrattLmb 1	7	6	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅝	PrattRd .30	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	12	38	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PresRealt B		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	28	39	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅝	14⅝	Preston .70	13	9	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	PrimMt .12t		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	8⅛	ProCT 1.18e	8	70	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .80	12	3	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	PrudBdg .24	4	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Prud Group		71	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
54	45⅞	PSCol pf4.25		z50	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	19	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Purepac Lb	11	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
		R						
8⅝	3⅝	RB Ind	7	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
7⅝	1⅛	RETInc Pd		24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
40	35⅝	RET pf 4.38		1	40	40	40	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	RSC Indust	9	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	5	RLC Corp	9	51	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	Racon .20a	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅝	10⅝	BradRA .15e	6	40	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	13⅝	Ranchrs Ex	24	37	20	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	17⅛	RangrO Can	38	16	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅝	Ransbrg .80	6	6	12⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Rath Pack		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23	13⅝	RaymPr .40	36	2	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
18	14⅛	RealtEsl 1.40	13	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	RitneT .60e	26	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	RitRef 2.01e	8	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Refriq Trns	7	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	10	Renal B .40	11	9	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅛	RelGrp wt		601	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	RemAr .80a	7	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	3-32	RepMrtn wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16	
25⅛	18⅝	RepNY .88	5	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	ReschCtl .08	20	78	17	16⅝	17	
24⅛	14	Reslstftx .50	7	17	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Resrtelnt A	6	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Ribler Prod	20	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Richford In		1	3	3	3	
7⅛	3⅝	Richton .11e	4	25	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
18	10⅝	Riley Co	9	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	6⅛	RisdonM .36	14	76	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Robinfech		29	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Roblin Ind	3	26	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	8⅝	Rockway .88	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	Rogers Corp		5	12	12	12	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Rossmor Cp		3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅝	RoyBusn Fd		32	⅞	11-16	⅞	+1-16
4⅛	3	Ruddick Co	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Rudick pf.56		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1	Rusco Ind		3	2	2	2	
10	7⅝	Russell Cp.40	5	238	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10	5⅝	RustCft .40	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅝	18⅛	RymnH .40	12	68	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Ryersn Hay		10	1½	1½	1½	
		S						
7⅝	5⅝	SGLIn .12t	6	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16	12⅝	SGSR pf 1.70		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
3	1⅝	SMD Ind	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	SSPInd .24	12	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10	7⅛	STPCp .45e	10	35	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
8	3⅛	SaffranSy A	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .87t	4	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅝	14⅝	Sambos .32	11	517	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
10	7⅞	SCarlo 1.26e		8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	26	SDgo pf 2.68		1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
9	3⅝	SanFr RE		13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
⅞	¼	SFRE wt		62	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅛	1⅝	Sargent Ind	7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅛	5⅛	Saturn Airw	4	72	13	12⅞	12⅞	
9	5⅝	SaundrL .24	6	41	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Scheb Erl.40	9	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	6⅝	Schenuit .60	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Schrader .30	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SciMgt .09e	94	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	13	127	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ 1
26⅛	20⅛	Scopoin .25e	4	4	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	12⅝	Scurry Rain 10		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	12	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	5	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	8	17	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
1	13-16	SecMtg Inv		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
23⅛	12⅛	SeligLtz 1.28	6	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Semtch .38t	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Servisco .30	9	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Servo Corp	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Seto nCo .45	8	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Shaers .15e	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	14	SharonStl 1		16	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Shawin .50b	8	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅛	4⅞	ShearH .20e	3	61	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Shelter Res		10	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ShndCp .24t	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22	22	Shnandh Oil	22	185	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Sherwd Med	13	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Shopwell In	23	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15	12⅛	Showbot .80	5	5	13	13	13	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	ShulmTr En		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3	SikesCp A		7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	Simkins .0	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Simplex Ind		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Silkin SmRf		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅛	7⅝	SkyCity .10r	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Solitron	4	4	3⅛	3	3	
13	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	5	11	11⅝	11	11	
20⅝	12⅝	Soundsn .40	8	75	20⅝	18⅝	20	+ 1⅛
14	11⅛	SC4.3pf 1.08		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	SC4.7pf 1.19		13	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	18⅛	SCEO pf1.48		z700	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	SC5.8pf 1.45		11	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	14⅛	SC5.2pf 1.30		15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.30		251	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
101⅛	96⅛	SCE pf 8.96		1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
72⅛	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	17	18	72	71⅛	72	+ ⅛
18	9	Sowest Airl	7	137	19⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ 1
3⅛	2⅛	SwtGFin .10	7	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Spartek .40	7	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Spector .10e		26	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Speizmn Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Spencer .06c		156	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	SpencrF .32	3	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Statfd Lowd		22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅝	13⅛	StdCoosa .90	7	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	StdMetl .50t	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	8	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	StdPac Corp	6	51	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	StdProd 1.20	5	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
1	⅝	StdPrud wt		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
27⅝	21⅛	StdShrs .40r		17	26	25⅝	26	
13⅛	8⅛	Stange .10	20	32	13⅛	13	13⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	StarSup .48a	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Stardust Inc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	15⅛	StarrtHo .30	8	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
10⅛	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	12	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	12	StepnCh .52	8	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
2⅛	10-16	Sterl Electr	13	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝	
6⅛	2⅛	Stevcoknit	3	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Sruw .10e	18t	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	SueAnn .30	8	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Summit Org	8	2	1	1	1	
9⅛	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	SunshJr .20b	8	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	SupFdSv .32	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Supercr .10e	4	3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
8	4	Supindl .12b	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Susquhana		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	6⅛	Susquhan pf		1	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	4⅝	Synaloy .14r	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
36⅛	26	Syntex .50	16	788	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	System Eng		163	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
		T						
2⅛	1⅛	TFICo Inc		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4	3⅛	Talleyln wt		15	4	4	4	
15⅛	10⅛	Tandy Brnd	8	66	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1⅛	11-16	Tech Sym	29	4	¾	¾	¾	
5	2⅛	Techcl Oper		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	8	3	2⅞	3	
5⅛	2⅛	Tochtrl .0e	5	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7	2⅛	TeleCm .07e	5	136	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Teleflex .32t	11	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	TelexCp wt		76	⅝	7-16	⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Terna Corp	17	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Tenneco wt		113	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3	1	Tenney Eng	16	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Teradyn Inc	129	34	20⅛	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	9	TerraC .60a	4	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	TesoroPt wt		114	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Texstar .22t	9	45	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Thor Cp		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
3⅛	2⅛	Thorol Mkt		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	6⅝	TI Nanwl .20	4	7	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Timote Ind	9	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18	17⅛	Tokheim .40	8	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	43	TolEd pf4.25		z175	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+ 1⅛
108	99	TolEdpf 10		z80	102	102	102	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ToppsGu .06	6	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	TotalPtl NA	70	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		45	2 15-16	2⅞	2 15-16	
16⅛	10⅛	Total pf .70		2	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Town Cntry		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Tceadway		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Trico Ind	9	164	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	TubosM .55e	4	20	3⅛	3 7-16	3½	+1-16
6⅛	2	Tutico .20e	17	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
19	9⅛	Turbodyne	9	16	19	19	19	
20⅛	16⅝	TurnrC 1.44	6	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	TwinFair In	8	14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
		U						
19⅝	14⅝	U&I 1.20a	4	12	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UDS Inc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	UIPCp .16	6	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	UNA Corp		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	URSCp .10e	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	UVInd wt		15	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Unimax Grp	13	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	UnimaxG pf		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	7	UnGasA .64	8	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	2	Un Invest	7	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8	UnAirPd .56	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Un Asbestos	16	21	4 3-16	4⅛	4⅛	+1-16
⅞	7-16	UnBrand wt		12	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods		37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	⅝	UnNat Corp		3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
1-16	1-64	UnNatCp wt		8	1-32	1-32	1-32	+1-64
7⅝	4	UPiece Dv		11	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	USBan Trst		40	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅛	USFiltr .24	8	104	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
6⅝	5⅛	UnRltT .75e	10	1	6	6	6	
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		25	3-16	3-16	3-16	
4⅛	3⅛	USRar Rsrc	5	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
12⅝	7	USRbR .60a	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3	2	UnivCig .05	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	10	21	8⅛	8	8	
10⅛	6⅛	UnivRun .26	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	UnvSav .44	6	43	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
		V						
9⅝	6⅝	VallesSt .42t	8	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Valmac .70	3	70	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Valspar .24	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	VLDvC .02e		5	2	2	2	
13⅛	4⅛	Varo Inc	6	202	12⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Veecoins .32	15	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	Verit Ind	10	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	14⅛	VermtA .40b	11	4	26	26	26	
7⅛	2⅛	Vernitron	10	46	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅛	1⅛	Viatech Inc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Viking Genl		1	1	1	1	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Vikoa Inc	38	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Vintage Ent		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Vol Mer		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .68		9	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Vulcan Corp		16	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Vulcinc .36	4	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅝	11	Vulcincpf 1		5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
		W						
6	2⅝	WTC Inc.10	119	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	WUIInc .60	7	34	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
7⅛	3⅛	Wabash .10a	8	114	8⅛	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Wacknht .40	6	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Wainoco Oil	8	16	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—
24⅛	14⅛	WalcoN .50b	8	50	20	19	20	+ 1⅛
4⅛	2⅝	WallacS .20e	6	7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20	10⅛	WangLb .10	19	52	17⅝	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	WangLB .20	14	11	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Wards Co	4	12	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
39	21⅝	WasPstB .50	13	37	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	WRIT 1.56	12	6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Watsco .20	10	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Weiman Co	24	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	WeldTu Am	4	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	Westats Ptl	15	46	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	15-16	WstDcal .10	9	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	WstFinl .15a	4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	⅝	WstPacl wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
7	4⅛	Whitaker .40	12	15	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Whittakr wt		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	6	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Wilcx G		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Wmhous .30	6	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Wolf HowB		2	2	2	2	
5⅛	3	Wood Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅝		WoolLt .06e	14	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
11⅛	5⅝	Worcest Ctl	10	56	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	WorkWr .60	6	20	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Wright Har	8	30	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
6⅛	3⅝	WyleLab .28	8	24	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	8	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12	9⅝	WymBn .50a	9	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		X - Y - Z						
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	21	9	18	17⅝	17⅝	
10⅛	7⅝	ZeroMfg .26	6	13	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
12	4⅛	Zimmer .06e	15	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pd after stock lvidend or split up. j—Pal this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cl—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, July 15.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.06½	*.75
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.50	*.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	39	29½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	200.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.19
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	84-85	56-57
Lead, spot, lb.	23	19
Copper elec., lb.	74¼	60⅞-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	4.2383	3.27¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	39	.27
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.945	4.64
Gold N.Y., oz.	121.40	164.3
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	877.7	771.6

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
July 15, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	14.00	14.00	13.10	13.20	14.04
Oct	14.32	14.35	13.60	13.65	14.45
Jan	14.70	14.70	13.75	13.75	14.75
Mar	14.80	14.86	14.18	14.20	14.87
May	14.72	14.78	14.10	14.20	14.77
Jul	14.70	14.70	14.05	14.05	14.65
Sep	14.45	14.45	13.85	13.85	N14.49
Oct	14.35	14.35	13.70	13.75	N14.42

Sales: 8,429.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	94.35	94.35	94.25	93.85S	95.35
Sep	94.50	94.75	91.00	91.75S	92.65
Dec	91.20	91.25	88.00	88.85S	89.35
Mar	87.69	87.75	84.40	85.40S	86.05
May	84.75	84.80	81.40	82.65S	83.55
Jul	82.25	82.25	78.95	80.00S	81.25
Sep	79.50	79.50	79.25	77.40S	78.50
Dec	75.50	75.50	72.50	73.65S	74.75

Sales: 1,941.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
July	76.70	76.70	74.90	74.90S	76.30
Sep	77.50	77.70	75.40	75.70S	77.30
Dec	79.40	79.80	77.40	77.60S	79.20
Jan	79.90	80.20	78.10	78.10S	79.70
March	81.00	91.40	79.30	79.30S	80.80
May	81.90	82.20	80.20	80.20S	81.70
July	82.50	83.00	81.00	81.00S	82.40

Sales estimated: 6,500.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	501.00	501.00	493.50	483.80S	500.00
Sep	504.50	505.90	487.00	487.50S	503.60
Dec	511.00	511.10	491.00	492.80S	509.00
Jan	512.50	512.50	494.50	494.50S	511.20

Market Summaries

NYSE Most Active

July 15, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
The Pittston Co	413,200	42¾	—1⅛
Sony Cor	245,700	9½	— ¼
Polaroid Corp	241,300	41⅞	— ⅛
Esmark Inc	234,560	32	— ⅛
Walt Disney	196,700	52	—2⅝
Xerox Corp	170,100	60⅛	—1⅛
Brunswick Corp	167,800	17⅞	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison Co	158,800	13⅛	Unch.
Litton Indust	156,700	16⅛	+ ⅛
Caterpillar tract	156,700	92⅛	— ½
NL Industries	134,700	20⅞	— ½
Dow Chemical Co	133,800	46⅞	—1⅛
Philip Morris Inc	129,400	54	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp	124,200	20½	— ¼
RCA Corp	120,400	29⅞	— ⅛

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	20.40	23.84
Advances	540	853
Declines	866	561
Unchanged	456	472
Total issues	1,862	1,888
New 1976 highs	65	97
New 1976 lows	8	7

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	1004.50	1006.79	993.21	997.46	—7.70
20 Trn	231.23	231.93	228.94	229.48	—1.58
15 Util	90.94	91.42	90.46	90.97	+0.06
65 Stk	315.51	316.23	312.14	313.45	—1.98

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	119.33	117.65	118.12	—0.07
60 Utilities	48.13	47.90	47.77	—0.10
Finance	12.06	11.90	11.96	—0.06
Transport	15.32	15.11	15.18	—0.07
500 Stocks	106.25	104.76	105.20	—0.75

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Comp	56.57	56.23	56.23	—0.38
Inds	63.13	62.79	62.79	—0.46
Trans	43.05	42.78	42.78	—0.28
Utils	36.75	36.61	36.61	—0.13
Finance	54.84	54.84	54.63	—0.29

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 14	141,493	361,557	719
July 13	178,232	426,841	499
July 12	162,914	394,519	407
July 9	145,565	334,641	178
July 8	145,242	322,989	540

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Refrigerated transp.	66,000	4⅝	— ½
Instrument System	60,400	1¼	Unch.
Reliable Group WTS	57,800	1½	— ⅛
Houston Oil/Minl	57,500	57½	— ½
Westates Peteroleum	46,000	9¾	— ⅛
Syntex Corp	32,500	33¼	— ¾
Intl Banknote	31,800	2⅝	Unch.
Poloron Products	29,800	3⅛	— ⅛
Pulte Home	28,300	5⅛	+1⅜
Kaiser Industries	25,200	15	+ ⅛

Approx stock sales	2,530,000
Stock sales year ago	3,559,220

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
107.12	106.58	106.60	—0.45

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	517.50	517.50	499.00	499.40S	515.70
May	521.50	522.00	505.00	504.10S	520.40
Jul	526.50	526.50	510.00	508.80S	525.10
Sep	527.50	527.50	514.00	513.50S	529.80

Sales estimated: 10,035.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	54.80	54.85	54.50	B54.30	54.75
Sep	54.70	54.70	54.10	B54.10	54.60
Nov	56.20	56.20	55.30	B55.30	55.60
Jan	57.10	57.10	56.40	B56.40	56.90
Mar	57.90	57.90	57.90	B57.40	B57.85
May	58.70	58.70	58.70	B58.30	B58.90

Sales: 150.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	5.55	5.63	5.47	5.47	B5.50
Mar	6.80	6.88	6.64	6.70	6.74
Arp	7.72	7.85	7.60	7.64	7.72
May	8.40	8.40	8.40	A8.35	8.25

Sales: 815.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	86.80	86.93	84.43	A84.43	86.43
Dec	83.01	83.40	80.84	80.84	82.84
Mar	81.60	82.10	79.50	A79.50	81.50
May	79.15	80.50	76.90	A76.90	78.90
Jul	76.10	77.75	73.90	74.15	75.83
Oct	69.45	69.75	68.25	B68.25	69.30
Dec	65.20	65.45	64.50	64.75	64.85

Sales: 5,300.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	122.10	122.20	120.10	117.50S	123.10
Sep	122.40	122.40	120.10	118.10S	123.70
Oct	123.50	123.50	121.60	118.70S	124.40
Dec	124.50	124.70	121.00	120.00S	125.70
Feb	126.80	126.80	124.20	121.50S	127.20
Apr	128.00	128.00	125.30	123.00S	128.70
Jun	130.00	130.00	127.60	124.50S	130.20
Aug	131.80	131.50	128.80	126.00S	131.70
Oct	133.00	133.10	132.40	127.60S	133.20

Sales: 1,651.
S—Settling.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES
July 15, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.71	3.71	3.58	3.61½	3.73
Sep	3.75	3.76	3.63	3.67	3.79
Dec	3.92	3.92	3.77¾	3.81½	3.92
Mar	4.03	4.03	3.90	3.95	4.05
May	4.08	4.08	3.96	3.99½	4.11
Jul	4.10	4.11	4.00	4.02	4.13

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.06	3.10	3.01	3.05¾	3.09
Sep	3.06	3.06	2.96¾	3.00	3.06¾
Dec	2.91	2.94¾	2.85	2.90	2.95
Mar	3.00	3.03¼	2.94	2.99	3.04
May	3.05	3.09	2.99	3.03	3.08
Jul	3.08	3.12	3.03½	3.08	3.13

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	7.43	7.43	7.43½	7.13½	7.33½
Aug	7.46	7.46	7.14	7.14	7.34
Sep	7.49	7.52	7.18	7.18	7.38
Nov	7.58	7.58	7.27	7.27	7.47
Jan	7.60	7.65	7.32	7.32	7.52
Mar	7.68	7.68	7.36½	7.36½	7.56½
May	7.66	7.67	7.36½	7.36½	7.56½
Jul	7.65	7.65	7.35½	7.35½	7.55½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	24.00	24.00	22.30	22.70	22.75
Aug	24.00	24.05	22.48	22.60	23.48
Sep	24.15	14.30	22.60	22.70	23.60
Oct	24.45	24.55	22.70	22.80	23.70
Dec	24.50	24.60	22.95	23.00	23.95
Jan	24.50	24.55	23.00	23.05	24.00
Mar	24.55	24.60	22.98	23.05	23.98
May	24.65	24.65	23.10	23.15	24.10
Jul	24.65	24.65	23.10	23.20	24.10

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	214.00	214.00	199.50	200.00	212.50
Aug	215.00	215.00	203.20	203.20	213.00
Sep	214.00	215.00	204.00	204.00	214.00
Oct	216.00	216.00	204.80	204.80	214.50
Dec	216.00	217.00	206.20	206.20	216.00
Jan	217.00	217.00	207.00	207.80	217.00
Mar	217.00	218.00	208.20	208.20	218.00
May	217.00	218.50	208.00	210.00	218.00
Jul	220.00	220.00	211.00	213.00	221.00

B—Bid. A—Asked. N—Nominal.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	505.20	505.20	489.50	489.50	505.00
Aug	508.50	508.50	488.00	489.50	505.00
Sep	507.00	507.00	489.00	489.00	506.00
Oct	508.00	509.00	489.00	489.00	506.00
Oct	508.00	509.00	489.00	490.50	506.50
Dec	511.00	512.50	493.00	494.00	510.00
Feb	514.50	515.50	496.00	497.50	513.00
Apr	518.50	519.00	501.00	501.50	517.50
Jun	522.50	523.50	504.50	505.50	522.00
Aug	525.80	526.00	509.00	509.50	526.50
Oct	533.00	533.00	514.00	514.50	530.00
Dec	519.00	519.50	519.00	519.50	535.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	40.25	40.82	40.05	40.45	40.45
Oct	43.85	44.40	43.85	44.00	43.97
Dec	45.60	46.00	45.55	45.70	45.55

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	45.30	45.95	45.30	B45.70	45.45
Apr	45.30	45.80	45.30	45.65	B45.40
Jun	46.35	46.75	46.35	B46.60	46.40
Aug	—	—	—	B45.60	N46.15

Sales: Aug 4540; Oct 2366; Dec 1926; Feb 225; April 15; June 16; Aug 0.
Open interest: Aug 14619; Oct 9223; Dec 5792; Feb 3090; April 666; June 267; Aug 42.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	48.65	49.00	48.35	48.62	48.82
Aug	45.50	45.52	44.90	45.15	45.15
Oct	41.50	41.97	41.30	41.60	41.50
Dec	41.50	41.90	41.25	41.53	41.10
Feb	41.55	42.05	41.55	41.82	41.60
Apr	40.60	40.75	40.52	A40.60	40.50
Jun	41.65	41.90	41.65	B41.90	41.90
Jul	42.00	42.20	41.55	42.00	41.90
Aug	41.10	41.10	40.60	40.90	40.70

Sales: July 844; Aug. 1,860; Oct. 714; Dec. 287; Feb. 86; April 21; June 18; July 1; Aug. 1.
Open interest: July 1,434; Aug. 4,260; Oct. 2,245; Dec. 1,489; Feb. 756; April 403; June 143; July 100; Aug. 3.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	57.50	57.50	57.15	A57.15	57.50
Aug	57.30	57.35	56.75	57.35	57.20
Sep	60.55	60.85	59.50	59.50	60.45
Oct	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	57.75
Nov	61.75	61.90	60.90	61.00	A61.50
Dec	63.80	63.95	62.50	62.50	63.30

Sales: Jul 7; Aug 12; Sep 324; Oct 1; Nov 16; Dec 164.
Open interest: Jul 47; Aug 190; Sep 1,494; Oct 12; Nov 458; Dec 1,812.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	67.70	68.80	67.25	68.10	67.70
Aug	65.50	66.75	65.05	66.00	65.60
Feb	61.60	62.95	61.60	62.80	61.60
Mar	62.52	62.85	61.52	B62.65	61.70
May	62.25	63.30	62.10	A63.05	62.10
Jul	63.05	63.05	62.50	A62.50	A62.00

Sales: July 337; Aug 4074; Feb 924; March 38; May 8; July 5.
Open interest: July 1007; Aug 5050; Feb 2484; March 754; May 278; July 26.
B-Bid. A-Asked. N-Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	123.00	123.00	120.10	120.10	123.50
Dec	125.20	125.20	121.80	121.80	125.60
Mar	127.00	127.00	124.20	124.20	127.80
Jun	129.10	129.30	126.90	126.90	130.40
Sep	129.70	131.30	128.40	128.40	132.20
Dec	—	—	—	134.50	134.50

Sales: Sept. 1,220; Dec. 615; March 136; June 39; Sept. 10; Dec. 0.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Central Bank of the Philippines

U.S. $100,000,000

Five-year Loan

managed by

Trade Development Bank *London Branch* Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Toronto Dominion Bank
Bank of Montreal *Singapore Branch* Citicorp International Group
Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG
Continental Bank *Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago*
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

and provided by

Bank of Montreal *Singapore Branch* BNS International (Hong Kong) Limited
Bank of Scotland Citibank, N.A. The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. *Port Vila, New Hebrides*
Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG
Continental Bank *Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago* Credit Suisse *Singapore Branch*
The Development Bank of Singapore Limited First National State Bank of New Jersey
Harris Trust & Savings Bank International Commercial Bank Limited
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York *Singapore Branch*
Morgan Guaranty & Partners Ltd. Republic National Bank of New York
La Salle National Bank *Cayman Islands Branch*. SBC Finance (Asia) Limited
J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation Standard Chartered Bank Limited
Thai Farmers Bank Limited *London Branch* Toronto Dominion Bank
Trade Development Bank *London Branch* United Virginia Bank

Agent Bank
Manufacturers Hanover Limited

July 1976

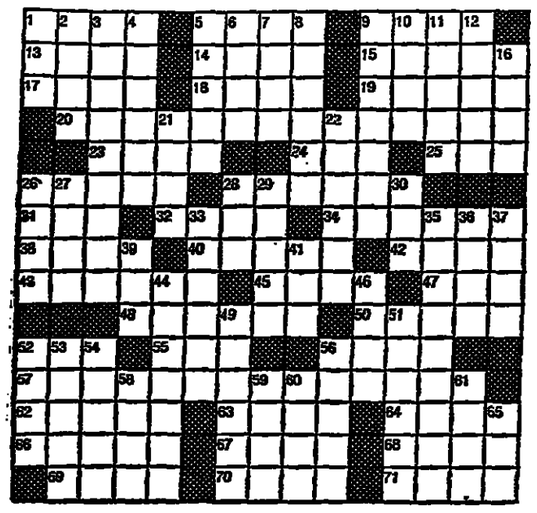
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Food fish
5 Golden or fatted
9 Groups of seals
13 Length times width
14 Seed cover
15 Takes out wrinkles
17 Young salmon
18 Missile housing
19 Of the kidneys
20 Jim Hawkins's quest
23 Haves and have——
24 Insect
25 Sorensen
26 Italian poet
28 Long John
31 Silkworm
32 Ocean, usually bounding
34 Family of corals
38 Miss Harding et al.
40 Freebooter's prize
42 Key part of 40 Across
43 Condensation
45 Houston initials
47 Western Indian
48 Periods between wars
50 Spring harbinger
52 Beast of burden
55 Time period
56 Sandburg
57 Loot-bearing ship of old
62 Alluring one
63 Greek letter
64 Exits
66 Peculiarity
67 Wood color
68 "This one's ——"
69 Norway fiord
70 Parts of glasses
71 Certain mil. people

DOWN

1 Polar or night
2 Street —— (gamin)
3 Showing again
4 Pet for 28 Across
5 Gives the once-over
6 Unproductive
7 Springy motion
8 Kind of wreath
9 Jolly Roger fliers
10 Galena and bauxite
11 Sinker
12 Trap
16 Eskimo transit
21 Detail
22 Turns green, in a way
26 Kind of duck
27 Indian buffalo: Var.
28 "Aye-aye, ——"
29 —— fell swoop
30 Manipulate
33 Rose oils
35 Items in 20 Across
36 High: Prefix
37 Eve's address
39 Disjoined: Abbr.
41 Biological duct
44 Peek successfully
46 Russian sea
49 Loosely-bound pamphlet
51 Well-known trail
52 Helper: Abbr.
53 Agnew
54 Actress Allgood et al.
56 Social groups
58 Armstrong or Diamond
59 Asian desert
60 Type of bomb
61 Verne's voyager
65 French possessive



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Clear
AMSTERDAM	25	77	Overcast
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	30	86	Clear
BEIRUT	31	88	Clear
BELGRADE	27	81	Clear
BERLIN	29	84	Clear
BRUSSELS	27	81	Clear
BUCHAREST	—	—	Unavailable
BUDAPEST	25	79	Showers
CASABLANCA	26	79	Clear
COPENHAGEN	23	73	Variable
COSTA DEL SOL	30	86	Clear
DUBLIN	19	66	Rain
EDINBURGH	15	59	Rain
FLORENCE	—	—	Unavailable
FRANKFURT	25	84	Clear
GENEVA	27	81	Clear
HELSINKI	21	70	Clear
ISTANBUL	32	77	Clear
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Clear
LISBON	27	81	Clear
LONDON	23	73	Clear
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Drizzle
MADRID	33	91	Clear
MILAN	29	84	Clear
MONTREAL	21	70	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	21	70	Clear
MUNICH	26	79	Clear
NEW YORK	23	73	Partly cloudy
NICE	27	81	Clear
OSLO	26	79	Clear
PARIS	29	84	Clear
PRAGUE	27	81	Clear
ROME	29	84	Clear
SOFIA	24	75	Clear
STOCKHOLM	26	79	Clear
TEHERAN	40	104	Clear
TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
TUNIS	33	91	Clear
VIENNA	27	81	Clear
WARSAW	25	77	Clear
WASHINGTON	27	81	Sunny
ZURICH	27	81	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

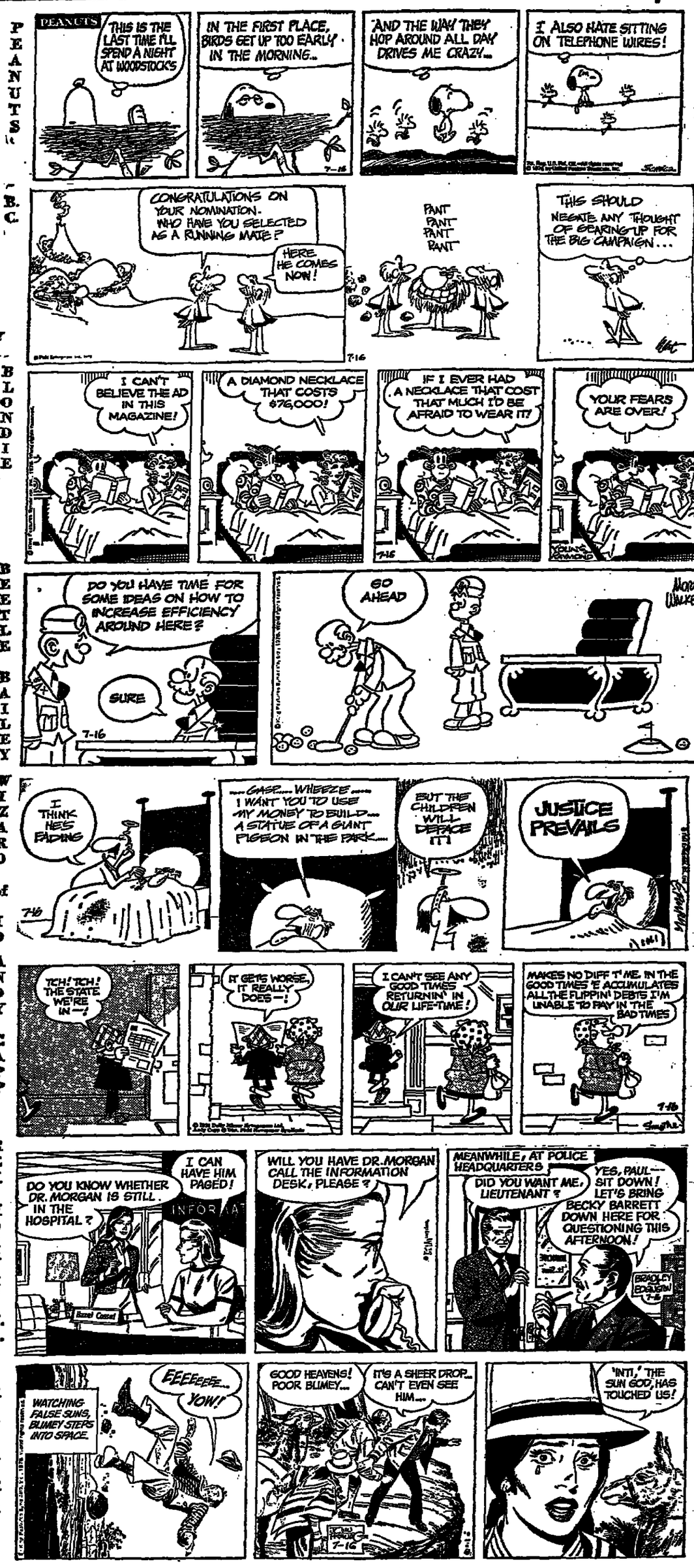
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

July 15, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.59
(d) Trustcor Intl. Fd. (AEIF)	$8.74
Austral. Select Fd	$2.53
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:	
— (d) Bacbond	SF803.65
— (d) Combar	SF755
— (d) Grobar	SF692
— (d) Stockbar	SF915
(w) Bruwinvest	$14.16
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$13.31
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.89
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$7.96
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.93
— (w) Capital Hlds S.A.	$8.34
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,130
(d) Caribico Open-End	$158.40
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.37
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$833.41
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.05
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.95
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.84
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(d) Actions Suisses	SF255.25
— (d) Canasec	SF940
— (d) C.S. Funds-Bonds	SF71
— (d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	SF97.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF93.25
— (d) Ussec	SF976
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF130.25
(i) Crossy Fund S.A.	$4.25
(d) CSF Fund	SF34.89
(d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.75
(w) D.G.G.	$40.43
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.18
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.48
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$12.47
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,021
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM21.10
— (d) Int. Rentenfd	DM71.40
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$18.36
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	$32.25
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.80
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$29.67
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$13.32
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$122.33
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec	$13.96
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$29.35
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$33.58
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$26.46
(w) Fonselex Issue Fr.	SF1,769
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF75.10
(d) Fondilalia	$10.21
(d) Fund of Nations	$3.49
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.76
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$9.14
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$13.28
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$30.39
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.19
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l.	$8.09
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$7.018
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$35.47
(d) Ieofund	$9.31
(d) Interfund S.A.	$6.88
(w) Intermarket Fund	$112.39
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$22.43
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.43
(r) Invest. Alliances	$34.67
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.22
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.44
(d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.85
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.44
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$82.11
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.93
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$46.39
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia	$12.54
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,534
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.50
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$30.64
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold	$29.77
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd.	SF416
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF346
(w) Luxfund	$19.48
(m) Magnum Fund Ltd	$38.96
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.15
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.71
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.31
(w) N.A.M.F.	$89.35
(w) Nippon Fund	$42.04
(w) Nor. Amer. Dv. Fund	$6.55
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$6.78
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$5.76
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:	
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$1.00
— (w) Sterling Fund	$1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$72.70
(d) Rents Fund	LF1,861
(d) Rentinvest	LF930
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.59
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF92.85
Share Realty N.V.	$16.51
Share International N.V	$4.68
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.66
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM39.70
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. Sc. Est	SF1,571
— (r) Securiswiss	SF957
(d) Soros Fund	$240.44
(w) Star Fund	$4.97
— (d) America-Valor	SF477.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF98.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF371.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF218.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF79.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF96.47
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.00
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Scs)	$27.08
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$37.10
(w) Transpacific Fund	$20.45
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF95
— (d) Bond Invest	SF70
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF74.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF111
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF94.00
(d) Globinvest	SF67
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF79
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF366
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh	SF127.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rt. Est	SF178
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantictonds	DM17
— (d) Europafonds	DM21.75
— (d) Unifonds	DM20.25
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.40
— (d) Unispecial	DM63.45
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$3.72
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd	$12.06
(w) Western Growth Fd	$6.38
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,393.50
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,561.06
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$438.32
(w) Worldwide Securities	$49.53
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,976.95

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ? — New; N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/V $10 to $1 per unit.



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

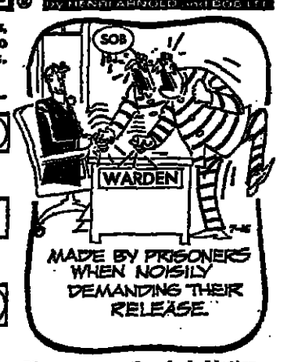
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LYRDY

NOMUD

TINVER

YUNCAL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

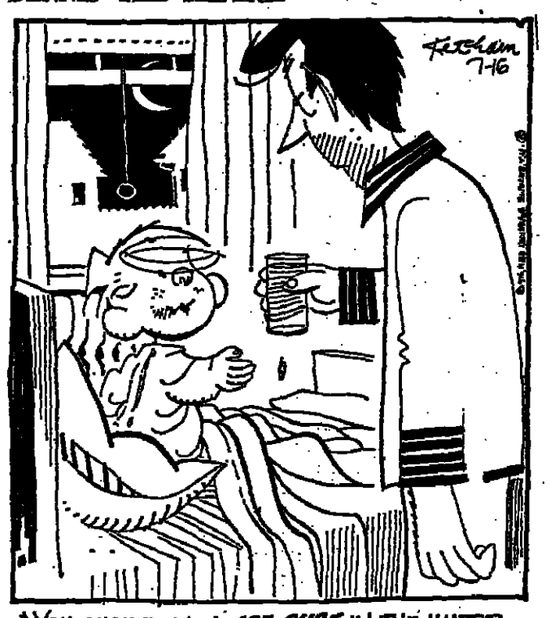
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AN "□□□-□□□"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: INLET NAIVE ENMITY LEDGER

Answer: *It measures the juice*—A METER

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU OUGHTA PUT A *ICE CUBE* IN THE WATER FOR A GOOD CUSTOMER LIKE ME."

BOOKS

FORT APACHE

By Tom Walker. Edited by Rodger W. Huehner. Crowell. 195 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ON more than one occasion in "Fort Apache" police officers running up a fire escape in the South Bronx to confront an armed suspect on the roof of a building have noticed that quite a few people were looking out of their windows at the "show." It was better than television. The man or men on the roof might be suspected of murder, felonious assault, robbery, rape or arson. When the police finally cornered them, as they often did, it was a question of who would be shot and who would survive, but some of those at the windows did not seem to care. For them, it was an entertainment.

There are nonresidents who read the literature of these ghettos in a similar spirit. They tend to swallow it uncritically, to enjoy its violence, its "otherness" and its suspense as if it were fiction. As a bonus, a number of these readers allow their moral indignation to become excited, usually at the expense of "the environment."

In fact, books are among the most successful products of the "inner city" ghettos. Claude Brown's "Man Child in the Promised Land" and some of James Baldwin's works are good examples. Now, in "Fort Apache," a police captain, Tom Walker, looks at the ghetto from the fire escape, so to speak. And we ought to be grateful that he does, for the ghetto should also be seen from the point of view of this other group that suffers in it: The police, the public servants.

Tom Walker had been a policeman for 15 years when he was promoted to lieutenant and assigned to the 41st Precinct in the South Bronx. But while he knew that this was the most violent precinct in New York City, he was not prepared for the reception he got. As he approached the entrance to the stationhouse, a police officer was talking to two men in the doorway. Suddenly, the patrolman fell against Mr. Walker and, as they tumbled to the floor, the author realized he was sticky with someone else's blood.

One of the men was armed with an iron pipe, the other had a knife. Mr. Walker and the patrolman managed to subdue and capture the pipe wielder, but the other got away. Later, when his first tour of duty was over, the rookie lieutenant walked around the corner to where his car was parked and discovered that all four tires had been stolen.

There will be readers who will question the "objectivity" of "Fort Apache." This is only natural—as natural as questioning the objectivity of the books written by the inhabitants, or former inhabitants, of the ghettos. It is to Mr. Walker's credit that he not "angry," a priori, at the people in his precinct. He is angry only when they hurt his men, an innocent victim, and, unlike other ghetto authors, he keeps his rhetoric to a minimum. He seems to regard apocalyptic statements as shots fired unnecessarily.

The 41st Precinct was named Fort Apache because it was often besieged by mobs. The common procedure on these occasions was rather puzzling: police would barricade themselves inside while stones shattered the windows and the mob forced the front door. Then a dozen officers would wade into the crowd wielding baseball bats against clubs, chains, knives and pistols. In this age of technology, the tactics of the police seem unnecessarily masochistic, since they often got hurt. In view of the fact that the attacks were described as frequent, one would think that tear gas, or another less primitive and bloody solution, would be used. Something like a high-powered fire hose might be rigged up. One wonders, too, why the police have not developed anesthetic darts, such as those used to capture wild animals. When any humans behave like wild animals, this would seem to be the least painful approach for all concerned.

The area surrounding Fort Apache was populated mostly by Latins and blacks. In one of the few moralizing asides, Mr. Walker ascribes the crimes committed by some of these people to "grief, anger, despair and loneliness." These emotions would seem to be too universal to be singled out as incentives to crime. The author also blames poverty for the violence in his precinct, yet recent criminological studies do not bear him out. When a mugface is slapped by another man whose wife he has insulted, is it poverty that moves him to retaliate with a shotgun and blow the other both to pieces? How much does such a shotgun cost? In another case, a junkie steals a crimson wig belonging to someone's wife: The wife's husband shoots the junkie with a bow and arrow, then slashes him repeatedly with a knife. Is that crimson wig the unmistakable emblem of poverty?

Mr. Walker commiserates with a man in the violent gangs of the South Bronx because "they have no other place to go"—but it is necessary to point out that a violent environment does not create itself. It is not historically inevitable, as the distorted vestigial Marxism of some social thinkers tends to see it. One might even play the devil's advocate and conjecture that there are some who are morbidly fascinated by the ghetto as it is, who find in it a fantasy release for outlawed emotions. In both form, at least, many readers prefer the ghetto to the "boredom" and allegedly meaningless social rituals of the exurbs. Even Mr. Walker, who has now been promoted out of the 41st Precinct, says, "It was horrible, it was poignant, it was funny, and it was sad, but most of all it was real." Perhaps all social reform ought to begin by defining "it" as real."

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	T	E	E	L	E	R			S	T	O	R	E	S
T	E	R	R	E	N	E		C	A	R	R	O	L	L
A	R	R	I	V	E	D	E	R	C	I	R	O	M	A
I	R	O	N	Y		S	P	O	R	E		F	O	Y
O	A	R		S	H	I	N	E	R	S				
			M	A	L	I	C	E		A	A	R	O	
S	T	P	E	T	E	R	S		L	O	N	G	A	S
A	R	E		O	L	E	T		G	A	R	D	E	N	S
G	E	T	W	E	T		M	A	M	M	A	M	I	A
O	E	S	E		G	O	S	P	E	L				
			D	E	P	L	O	R	E		N	I	G	
A	R	S		B	O	O	L	A		E	T	I	A	N	A
H	O	M	O	M	U	L	U	S	A	N	D	R	E	M	U	S
E	M	E	T	I	C	S		G	E	S	T	U	R	E
S	I	W	A	S	H		E	N	T	E	R	E	D	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagram seven no-trump was due to succeed, but this contract in principle needed a winning club finesse.

The opening one-club bid was strong and forcing, and the bidding followed natural lines. At his third turn, North felt too strong to bid three no-trump, so he temporized with three diamonds, although holding rather less than the normal requirements for a preference action. South then launched into Blackwood, and landed in seven diamonds when he discovered that his partner held two aces and a king.

It is easy to see that seven diamonds is superior to seven no-trump. After a neutral lead, the declarer can play to ruff the third round of hearts in dummy, draw trumps, and try for a three-three spade break before falling back on the club finesse.

Unfortunately, from South's angle, seven no-trump was destined to succeed also. Not only did the club finesse win and the spades divide three-three, but the heart queen dropped doubleton for good measure.

	NORTH	
	♠ K543	
	♡ A4	
	◇ J6	
	♣ AJ952	
WEST		EAST
♠ J107		♠ 982
♡ Q5		♡ 987632
◇ 9832		◇ 75
♣ K874		♣ 63
	SOUTH (D)	
	♠ AQ6	
	♡ KJ10	
	◇ AKQ104	
	♣ Q10.	

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♡	Pass
5 N.T.	Pass	6 ◇	Pass
7 ◇	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade jack.

مأخوذة من الأصل

...nada Relents on Taiwan Flag, Anthem Issues at Olympics

Decision Made as IOC Considers Drastic Action

...rom Wire Dispatches

...REAL, July 15 — Cana... Minister Pierre Elliott ... today backed off his ...nd against representa... Taiwan as the Republic ... at the Montreal games ... International Olympic ...se was reported to be ... drastic action to insure ...e participation.

...u said that he would ...Taiwanese athletes to ...at Saturday's opening ... under their own flag ... play their anthem as ...hey do not insist on the ...epublic of China."

...can fly what flag they ...d play what tune they ...t let them not call them... representatives of China," ... said as he entered a ... meeting in Ottawa. Can... ...gnizes the Peking regime ... sole representative of ...

... has been condemned by ... for its political inter... ... the Olympics and crit... President Ford. Even ...adian Olympic Associa... ...osed the Canadian gov... ...'s stand.

... the government's final ... Trudeau said.

...u's spokesman claimed ... the offer was similar to a settlement mediated at the Rome Olympics in 1960. In those games, a unified West and East German team marched behind the Olympic flag and used the Olympic hymn rather than either national anthem at medal ceremonies. Now, however, the two Germanys enter separate teams.

It was not known whether the compromise would be acceptable to the Taiwan team.

The Canadian offer was made as the IOC met in Montreal to consider action, including the possibility of withdrawing its sanction of the Olympic Games in Montreal, according to the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

"I was with Lord Killanin [president of the IOC] until late last night and I know that the IOC delegates voted unanimously on such action," Philip Krumm said.

Canada had refused to permit the Taiwanese to compete in the games unless they agreed to march under the five rings of the Olympic flag instead of their own identity as the Republic of China, and without the playing of the country's anthem.

The latest proposal being considered by the IOC, which has been sharply critical of Canada's last-minute violation of Olympic principles, is that two yachtsmen at Kingston, Ontario, and three administrative members of the Taiwan team in Canada under dual passports be permitted to parade in Saturday's ceremonies. After the parade, the Taiwanese would leave the country without competing.

Lawrence Ting, head of the Taiwanese Olympic delegation, said he was agreeable to the proposal, which Krumm characterized as an IOC demand.

"The United States is strongly in favor of this demand," Krumm said. "The least we can ask is that Taiwan, a member of the IOC, be given the same courtesies as the other countries. The problem with the Canadian government is another matter."

Strong Stand

Krumm, who has been serving as an intermediary in the dispute, said he understood that, at the IOC meeting last night, the entire body was in agreement that the IOC should take this strong stand.

"It was virtually unanimous. When the matter was put to a voice vote, there was loud approval and no 'nos' but there were four or five abstentions." He did not identify those abstentions.

Trudeau said yesterday that the government would not change its position, explaining: "If you come from Taiwan, you can't say that you come from China."

Taiwan Position

Ting told a news conference today: "If the International Olympic Committee says we can march, we shall march regardless of what the Canadian government says."

A Taiwan team coach, Thomas Hsuch, who entered Canada on a U.S. passport, said: "I must confess something, because it is boiling up inside me. In the last few days, I have tried to persuade Mr. Ting that we should compete under any flag, even a handkerchief.

"But recent events have changed my mind. I read Prime Minister Trudeau's statement that he welcomed all sportsmen, including us, but did not want us masquerading as Chinese.

"When I read that, I started asking myself, 'What the hell am I. Am I a Canadian or something?' "

IOC members confirmed that there had been a unanimous vote calling on the Canadian government to allow the Taiwanese yachtsmen to march as the Republic of China, under their own flag. But they said they were trying to avoid withdrawing official IOC sanction from the games and were still hopeful of persuading Canada to meet their conditions.

A delegation from Moscow reported to the IOC today on preparations for the 1980 Olympics. The Russians remained for three hours and were asked whether they could guarantee free entry to the Soviet Union for all athletes in 1980.

Vitaly Smirnov, a member of the IOC executive board an vice-president of the organizing committee in Moscow, told a news conference afterward:

"We have already given written guarantees that delegations recognized by the IOC will be given entry permits in accordance with Olympic rules. We were asked again about this by IOC members this morning and we reaffirmed that the guarantees will be honored."

Smirnov said no questions were asked about the athletes of specific countries, such as Israel and Chile, which have strained political relations with the Soviet Union.

Banned Drug Found

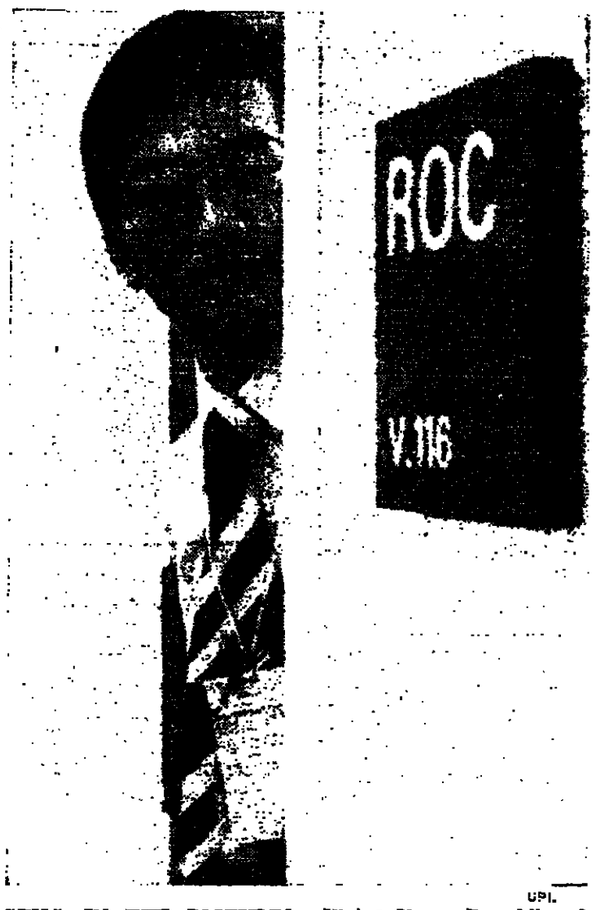
MONTREAL, July 15 (Reuters). —Thousands of bottles of eye-drops containing small traces of a banned drug have been officially distributed among Olympic competitors, a member of the games' medical team said today.

A spokesman for the Olympic Village clinic said that the eye-drops are among a number of items being handed out by the official pharmaceutical suppliers to the games.

The drops contain a small amount of epinephrine which is related to the banned stimulant ephedrine.

"But the quantity is so small it is not enough to trigger a positive response in a dope test. That's why we have not put a stop to it," the spokesman said.

But most national team doctors are taking no chances and have ordered their competitors not to use the drops.



UPI.

STILL IN THE PICTURE? — Victor Yuen, Republic of China team secretary, peers from team's office in Montreal.



UPI.

Philip Krumm



AP.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau



AP.

Lord Killanin

President Impressed

...me Reflections on All-Star Reds

Dave Anderson

...LADELPHIA, July 15 —In his miniature Cin... Reds' uniform with "14" ... ose" on the back, 6-year-... e Rose jr. was twirling a ... his father's locker in the ... League clubhouse after ...-Star Game when some... ked what he thought of ... erican League team.

"...re good," he said. "But ...s always win."

... the mouths of babes. Any ... n between the Reds and ...ional League All-Stars is ...ndable. In the 7-1 victory ... night under the gaze of ... Ford, members of the ...hampion Reds drove in ...s, scored four and pro... ...even of the National ... 10 hits.

... Rose's lead-off single ... a two-run first inning, ... Foster's two-run homer ... National League in com... ...0, in the third. Ken ... two-out run-scoring ...abled Cesar Cedeno, an ... from the Houston As... ...dd a two-run homer in ...th.

... the National League, ... Cincinnati Reds, won the ... Game for the fifth con... ...year and the 13th time ...st 14 games. It's not an ...

... down the rosters," Rose ...ng, "and when you get ...ubstitutes, we got some ...us players."

More Depth

... a diplomatic way of say... the National League has ...th than talent. And this ... National League also ...endous depth in power. American League's five home-run hitters, only ...rzemski was on the All-...d. Yas is third with 16 ...lone of the other leaders ...ected or named—Sa... ...eorge Hendrick, Lee May ... Rice—and such sluggers ... Jackson, Joe Rudi and ...yberry are having off ...

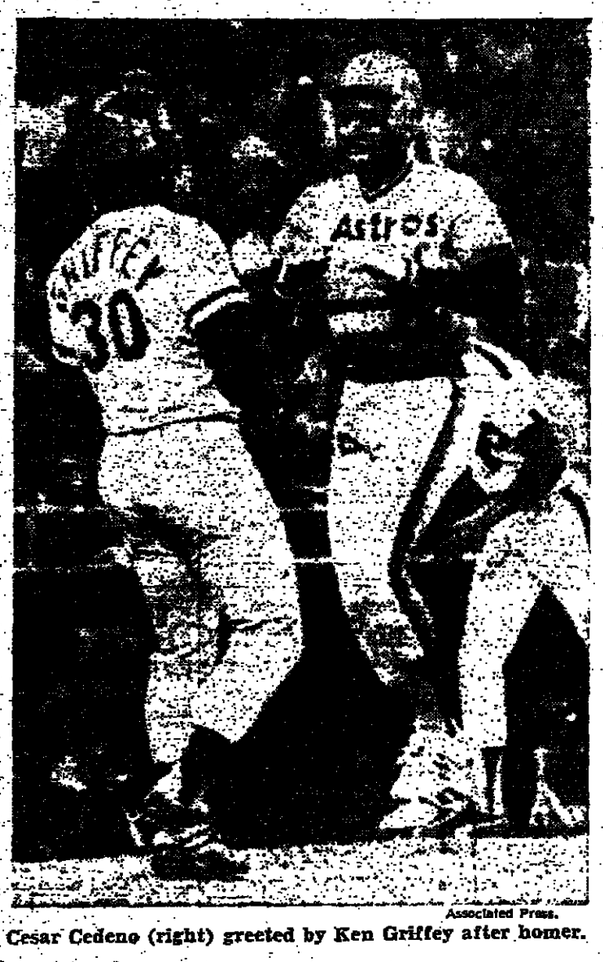
...'t have my good fast ...d John (The Count) ...o, the National League's ... Mark Fidrych, "but I ...d it against the Ameri... ...ue."

...uns often dominate the ... Game, as Foster's and ...did. In their batting or... American League had ...ptional hitters, such as ...w and George Brett, but ...r hitters despite Fred ...mer.

...year," said Montefusco ...uld split up the National ...am and forget about the ... League team."

...sco had pitched two ...nings in celebrating his ...reprieve from the San ... Giants, the team ap... ...sentenced to last place ...tional League West.

...hould let the American ...ay Montreal next year," ...nt said. "No, let them ... Francisco."



Associated Press.

Cesar Cedeno (right) greeted by Ken Griffey after homer.

Before the game, when President Ford visited each clubhouse, The Count had asked him for "federal aid for a disastrous team," meaning the Giants. Perhaps more than most of the National League players, The Count appreciated what the Reds meant to the victory.

"Bench, Perez, Rose, Morgan, they get you up," The Count said. "They're winners."

With his contribution to the National League cause, The Count had upstaged The Bird.

"Fidrych came in here with a 9 and 2 record and a 1.7 earned-run average; I had a 7 and 8 record; I had to keep my mouth shut," The Count said. "If I were 16 and 3 like Randy Jones is, I'd have really popped off. The Bird told me that, if the National League won, he'd blow up my car. I'd better keep it in the garage. I'm only kidding—but I don't know about him, he's a little weird."

"President Ford enjoyed The Bird and The Count, but most of all he seemed to enjoy how the Reds play baseball.

"When Morgan and Concepcion made that slick double play in the first inning," Joe Garagiola recalled, "the President said, 'No wonder they're in first place.' He knows the game."

The President had requested that the inimitable sportscaster accompany him on Air Force One to and from the All-Star Game.

"I think the most excited the President got was when Pete Rose slid head first into third base on his triple," Garagiola said. "You know he's a fan when he appreciated a triple."

Ernie Banks, the Hall of Fame slugger from the Chicago Cubs, also was in the presidential party. And after Cedeno struck out in the sixth, Banks criticized his batting form.

"He holds his hands too high," Banks said.

"When the Astros' outfielder came up in the eighth, Banks mentioned it again.

"His hands do look a little high," Ford agreed.

"You guys are trying to make a broadcaster out of him," Garagiola said. "He's not up there posing for a portrait."

"But his hands are too high," Banks repeated.

Moments later, Cedeno hit his two-run homer.

"If he listened to you guys," Garagiola said, he'd be going to air-conditioning school."

It's L.A. or Out For NFL Star O.J. Simpson

NEW YORK, July 15 (UPI).— Buffalo Bills running back O.J. Simpson said yesterday there is an "excellent" chance he will be playing for the Los Angeles Rams this season, but if a deal is not worked out by mid-August he will quit pro football.

"The Rams are ready to give the Bills an offer it would be hard to turn down," Simpson said. "The chances of going to Los Angeles are excellent."

The former Heisman Trophy-winner said he has been in contact with both clubs but does not know which players would be involved in such a deal.

It is reported that Buffalo is interested in defensive end Jack Youngblood, but Los Angeles is unwilling to part with one of the key members of its standout defensive unit.

The Bills have said that it would be easier to trade the all-pro running back if he were willing to play for clubs other than those on the West Coast.

Simpson, who has two more years left on his Buffalo contract, said he would consider going to Oakland or San Diego, but that the Rams are the most likely choice because they have the most to offer the Bills.

The seven-year veteran, who in 1973 set the National Football League single season rushing record, has said that family and business concerns are the motivating reasons for playing on the West Coast.

"I wanted to leave Buffalo not to go to a glamour city but to go home, to be with my family and near my business.

"I reached a point where I had to start thinking about my future after football and if the deal falls through then I'm gone," said the 29-year-old Simpson in reference to leaving Buffalo.

But Vote Put Off

Minimal Opposition Is Voiced To Baseball Pact by Owners

By Murray Chass

PHILADELPHIA, July 15 (NYT).—Loud but only minimal opposition emerged yesterday as baseball club owners were briefed on the new four-year agreement with their players. The owners, however, postponed a vote to approve the pact so they could have more time to study its complex terms.

The owners must cast their votes by teletype to Commissioner Bowie Kuhn's office by Monday. When that vote is totaled, perhaps only two clubs—the Oakland A's and St. Louis Cardinals—will have rejected the agreement.

Thirteen votes, including at least 5 in each 12-team league, are needed for ratification of the pact, which will enable players to become free agents after six years in the majors and allow them to demand a trade after five years.

The 600 players, who need 301 votes, are expected to ratify the agreement overwhelmingly by the end of next week.

Charles Finley, the most outspoken opponent of what he termed "the triple-edged sword" of the agreement, said he would campaign for support of his position.

"I will speak with other owners to try to convince them," the A's owner said. "I don't know how far I'll get, but I'm entitled to express my opinion."

August Busch, owner of the Cardinals, wasn't present at the meeting, but his lawyer, Louis Sussman, was reported to have expressed Busch's negative feelings toward the agreement.

Some owners were prepared to vote for ratification yesterday, and it was suggested that they should vote and that those who wanted more time should vote later. The group, however, decided unanimously to wait until Monday.

Kuhn and some of the owners in favor of the agreement were said to be eager to have it ratified yesterday for political reasons. Kuhn is scheduled to testify before the special House Committee on Professional Sports Wednesday, and the indication was that he wanted to be able to go to Washington and report that baseball had no problems.

Ready to Ratify

The New York Mets and Baltimore Orioles previously were reported to have been against the deal, but they apparently are ready to ratify it.

The agreement was reached after 13 months and 50 negotiating sessions.

Kuhn conceded that there was "some strong opposition" to the agreement, but said there were enough votes for ratification.

"Some feel this doesn't make economic sense for baseball," he explained.

"This agreement is restrictive on the clubs in many ways," added Lee MacPhail, the American League president.

The primary objection yesterday was over an immediate vote. Finley said that the commissioner, the executive council and the player relations committee were trying to railroad the pact through.

The Oakland owner was seeing Kuhn for the first time since he filed a $10.5-million suit against the commissioner for having voided the sales of three A's players.

Finley explained his opposition to the agreement:

"At the end of two years in the majors, a player can take you to arbitration. At the end of five years, he can notify you he wants to play out his option and become a free agent. And at the end of five years, he can demand to be traded. I think it's horse manure. I'm not satisfied with the compensation. All you get is a draft choice. What's a draft choice?"

Buzzy Bavasi, on the other hand, said that the agreement presented "a livable situation."

"When I first heard about it yesterday," the San Diego Padres president said, "I saw only dribs and drabs of it and I was violently opposed to it. But now I can live with it."

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	50	31	.617	—
Boston	49	40	.500	9 1/2
Baltimore	48	42	.488	10 1/2
Detroit	38	41	.481	11
Cleveland	38	41	.481	11
Milwaukee	34	44	.436	14 1/2

Western Division

Kansas City	51	31	.622	—
Texas	44	38	.537	7
Oakland	44	41	.518	8 1/2
Minnesota	39	44	.470	12 1/2
Chicago	37	45	.451	14
California	35	52	.402	18 1/2

Thursday's Games

Oakland at Detroit, n.
Cleveland at Minnesota, n.
Milwaukee at Chicago, n.
California at Baltimore, n.
New York at Texas, 2, n.
Boston at Kansas City, 2, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	56	25	.691	—
Pittsburgh	46	33	.568	10
New York	46	42	.523	13 1/2
St. Louis	36	46	.439	20 1/2
Chicago	36	48	.429	21 1/2
Montreal	25	62	.325	29

Western Division

Cincinnati	53	33	.616	—
Los Angeles	47	39	.547	6
San Diego	43	44	.494	10 1/2
Houston	42	44	.488	11
Atlanta	40	45	.471	12 1/2
San Francisco	35	52	.402	18 1/2

Thursday's Games

Philadelphia at San Francisco, n.
Houston at New York, n.
Atlanta at Pittsburgh, n.
Montreal at Cincinnati, n.
St. Louis at San Diego, n.
Chicago at Los Angeles, n.

Pressures of Politics Are Not Likely to End

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT). —Can international sports be conducted without the political pressures that have scarred recent competitions?

"We would like to think so," says Col. Don Miller, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee. "But too many countries now are trying to use the Olympic movement to further their own political objectives."

Recent disputes involving U.S. participation in the Davis Cup, the Olympic status of athletes from Taiwan and threats of withdrawal by black African countries over the presence of New Zealand at the Montreal Games again have raised the question of whether politics and sports can be separated.

The Background

For a long time, the theory that sports and politics don't mix was the accepted public position in international athletics. Disputes involving delicate political issues generally were settled behind doors, with officials stressing the principle of not washing dirty laundry in public.

Yet the modern Olympics were initiated in 1896 with political overtones, particularly over the early refusal of Pierre de Coubertin, one of the leaders in the Olympic movement, to admit Germany.

The decision by the Soviet Union to join the Olympic movement in 1952 created another power bloc and introduced another element to the political structure—nationalized sports. Federations no longer were dealing with the sports committees of individual countries but with governments as well.

The motivation behind the political power game in sports is the high stakes: Nations now recognize the instant dividends to be gained from international sports.

East Germany and Cuba, for example, have received almost as much attention for their accelerated sports programs in recent years as any alleged political or social reforms. World class track and field athletes have drawn attention to such emerging black nations as Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

Proponents

"It's virtually impossible to divorce sports and politics, even though all of us know it's not in anyone's best interest," concedes Dr. Leroy Walker, the coach of the U.S. Olympic men's track and field team and a longtime observer of the international sports scene. "The Olympics have become too important to too many people."

Using sports to achieve objectives, in the minds of many officials, is no different from making the United Nations a tool of international politics. To critics who contend that athletes from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European nations are state-supported, the Soviet officials cite the U.S. intercollegiate system and lucrative athletic scholarships as symbols of professionalism.

"Everyone plays the political game, even the U.S.," a former British tennis official said recently, referring to the withdrawal of the United States from the Davis Cup two weeks ago and the subsequent U.S. decision to rejoin the international tennis competition a week later. "The thing about Americans is that they don't like to get their hands dirty. But they play the game just as hard."

Opponents

Countries can survive any political sports crisis, as Canadians now are learning. It is the athletes who ultimately pay the biggest and most unfair price in any power struggle, the critics contend.

An Olympic withdrawal by Tanzania, because of New Zealand's decision to send a rugby team to South Africa, nullifies the greatly anticipated showdown between Tanzanian Filbert Bayi and John Walker of New Zealand in the 1,500-meter run.

South African athletes continue as Olympic outcasts because of that country's apartheid policy.

The biggest source of concern is that politics will escalate even more in sports. The success of the African bloc in banning Rhodesia from the Olympics four years ago, critics say, has spurred the current power play against New Zealand.

Many observers blame the international sports federations and the International Olympic Committee for allowing political pressures to dictate terms. A recent meeting of the International Football Federation produced no protests over the seemingly professional status of Olympic soccer teams from the Soviet Union and East Germany.

The Outlook

The political game is not likely to end in the near future. The Soviet Union will treat the world to the first Olympics in a Communist country with the 1980 Moscow Games. The 1984 Summer Olympics may be held in a Middle East nation, perhaps Iran, for the first time.

"As long as sport continues to receive the kind of international exposure it does, it will be exploited," said Frank Shorter, a lawyer and the Olympic marathon champion, who has competed extensively abroad. "The only question seems to be how far countries are willing to go to get what they want."

Tour de France Leg Is Captured by Mathis

TULLE, France, July 15 (Reuters).—Hubert Mathis of France won today's 19th stage of the Tour de France cycle race, a 219.5-kilometer ride from Sainte-Foy-la-Grande to Tulle. Belgian Lucien van Impe retained the overall lead.

Frenchman Bernard Thévenet, winner of the 1975 Tour de France, pulled out of the race today suffering from hepatitis. Before today's leg, he was placed 18th overall, more than 27 minutes behind the leader.

Swede Joins NHL

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., July 15 (UPI).—The Minnesota North Stars today announced the signing of Swedish star Roland Eriksson, who was claimed by the National Hockey League team in the eighth round of the 1974 amateur draft. Eriksson, 22, was the leading scorer for the Swedish national team in the world hockey tournament in Poland this spring.

Head Cup Semifinals

KITZBUEHEL, Austria, July 15 (AP).—American Wendy Turnbull will meet South African Anette du Plooy and the Netherlands' unseeded Elly Appel will play against Romanian Virginia Ruzici when the women singles of the Head Cup Tennis Tournament reach the semifinals tomorrow.

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Observer

For a Net Loss

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I put on my old sneakers and went to play tennis. I hated the idea, but there was no escape. All my friends played tennis. When they weren't playing tennis themselves, they watched other people playing tennis on television. In their leisure, they read books about tennis and at night, they went to each other's houses and talked about their backhands. Young couples in our circle were refusing to have babies and starting to have tennis rackets. What could a man do? I put on my old sneakers and went to the courts. Everyone was scandalized. A friend hustled me away to avert a nasty incident. "Where did you get those shoes?" he asked.



Baker

* * *

They were black high-top sneakers I had worn in 1938 for playing softball at Carroll Park in South Baltimore. I hate to throw anything away and they had served me well in many tight moments at shortstop.

"You can't go on the court wearing 38-year-old, black, high-top sneakers," he said.

I gathered that a tennis ball becomes so depressed upon seeing that it is being used by improperly dressed persons that it refuses to let itself be hit across the net. My black sneakers were not the only error in my haberdashery. The black nylon socks underneath them were offensive to all tenniskind, as were the purple corduroy slacks and torn Hawaiian shirt in which I had presumed to step on the court.

* * *

The discovery that tennis was not just a game, but also a boon for the clothing industry, was my first lesson. One needed $39 shoes, new socks and white suits that look like underwear for tycoons. I bought and returned to the courts.

Friends folded double in laughter this time. "Where'd you get that racket?" they asked. I had found it in the attic of a house we had bought in 1957.

The fact that it was made of wood and had a few gaps where there should have been strings struck everyone as hilarious. How did I expect ever to give Arthur Ashe a decent game with a racket like that?

Friends pointed out that tennis isn't just a game and a boon for the clothing industry, but also a multimillion-dollar bonanza for the sports goods business.

* * *

At last I was ready to play. With a new wardrobe, a fortune in rackets and a doctor's certificate pronouncing me fit for light exercise, I strode to the court and started to remove the wooden press from my first racket. My friends dropped jaws and raised eyebrows. "You're still using a wooden press!" cried one.

"The new metal press is the only thing you should ever let touch your racket," counseled another.

"Nonsense," said the third. "There is nothing better for a racket than a fine wooden press, but"—here he turned to me—"this Korean gingko wood your press is made of should never be allowed in the same house with a decent racket."

They began arguing seriously about metal versus wood. Somebody went home and got a tennis magazine which supported metal. Somebody else dashed off and came back with the latest book containing advice from Billie Jean King about wood. After an hour a thunderhead opened and the argument was rained out.

* * *

We actually played the next day. I hit the ball four times. Each time it went on to the adjoining court where a madman became infuriated because it kept distracting him from attaining the apoplectic seizure he was trying to achieve by losing to his wife. My friends were embarrassed and took me home. They tell me I had better not try playing until I have had a course of 16 lessons and spent a winter practicing every day at a Manhattan tennis club, which will only cost $3,600.

In the middle of writing all this, I stopped and put on my old black, high-top sneakers. Very comfortable. They may have cost $2.49 in 1938. They take me back to a time when games didn't lead inexorably to high blood pressure.

The Twinkle in Tokyo Children's Evening

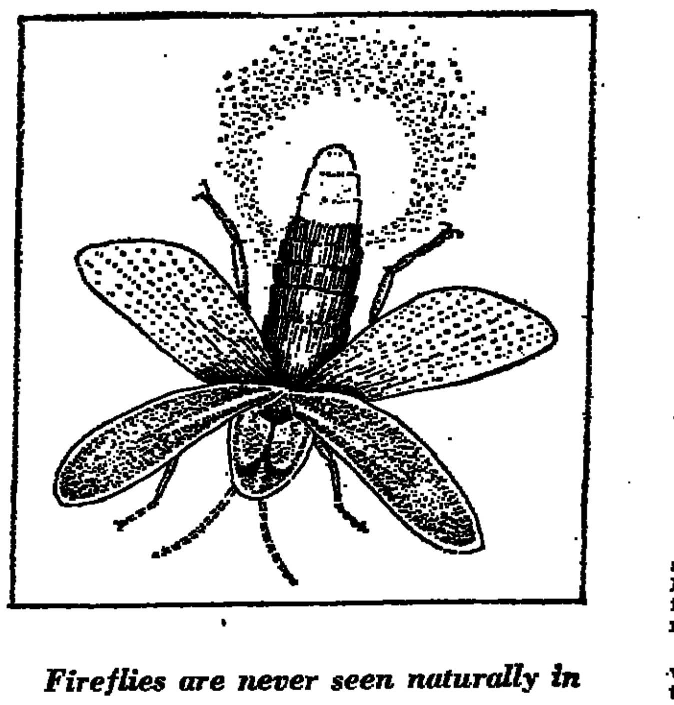
By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO (NYT).—Mitsuyo Kitamura saw something full of wonder here the other night. For the first time in her four years she saw a firefly blink its way through the branches of the trees in a park near her home.

She still talks of the experience with awe and excitement. "It was as if the firefly were hanging from the sky," she said.

Mitsuyo and thousands of other youngsters will see a firefly again next summer. But like most firefly sightings in Japan, it will be a scheduled appearance.

Her city ward, Edogawa, spends thousands of dollars annually to breed and raise fireflies so that on one July evening about dusk, the neighborhood children can look up into the sky and "Oooh" and "Aaah" as many of their parents did in more natural surroundings.



Fireflies are never seen naturally in the sprawling cities that now hold 76 per cent of Japan's 111 million persons. They are scarce even in the countryside and laws have been enacted to protect them.

Cherished Symbol

Fireflies here may not be as well known internationally as Japan's cherry blossoms or the flowers of the peach and plum trees. But they are a cherished phenomenon. The firefly is a fragile symbol of summer that in recent years has also become a sentimental reminder of more innocent days.

But the lazy squadrons of fireflies that for centuries patrolled the summer skies of this island nation have been decimated by the fumes, the pavements and the chemically fouled waters that came along with Japan's modern agriculture and its rapid economic growth.

Some Remembrances

Fireflies are never seen naturally in the sprawling cities that now hold 76 per cent of Japan's 111 million persons. They are scarce even in the countryside and laws have been enacted to protect them.

Once they were so numerous that tour companies ran special trains to view them.

"I remember when I was little," recalled Hisashi Abe. "My big brother brought me a large jar full of fireflies. It was a beautiful thing."

"When I was young," said Kyoko Sato, "I chased fireflies every summer night. I caught them. I watched them. I freed them. It was lovely."

"I used to cup them in my hands," said Shigeko Kitamura, another mother. "I would peek between my fingers and the firefly would blink just for me."

That was before television, when a full evening consisted of a family bath and a run in the yard or along the paddy walls in search of the elusive golden creatures that were brightly beckoning one moment and tantalizingly invisible the next.

Private Stars

Some parents assured their young ones that each firefly was the spirit of a fallen Samurai warrior returned to continue the battle. There were other tales, too.

And at evening's end the children would often release the fireflies inside the family's mosquito netting. There the youngsters drifted off to sleep watching their private stars twinkling close by.

But those times are gone. And so it is with some intensity that many Japanese pursue efforts to restore the firefly, at least partially.

A number of cities are studying Edogawa Ward's official firefly program. Begun two years ago as a symbol of environmental improvement, the year-round project involves 15 government workers part-time and has cost $15,000, exclusive of labor. That works out to $25 for each liberated firefly.

No Complaints

But there are no complaints about the cost: The ward chief, Kiichi Nakazato, used to chase fireflies himself down by the river.

"My philosophy," says Mr. Abe, who heads the firefly project, "is that he and man need each other to make a complete natural cycle. And you know, the Japanese are romantic people. Many have a longing now for tradition and the good old ways."

For many urban children, the special night in July is their first opportunity to view a firefly. To avoid unmanageable crowds, officials keep the date secret until the designated day.

Even so, 3,000 people gathered around the pond and the 16-foot tower this year. There, Mr. Abe talked of the project and answered youngsters' questions. "No," he said, "firefly lights are not hot."

Then Mr. Abe reached for the special box. Excitement mounted. Swiftly, he opened the top and 300 fireflies drifted out in a swarm, their tails blinking in the dark.

Murmurs of joy swept the crowd. Children clapped and shouted. Some parents dabbed their eyes. And Mr. Abe smiled.

"I think," he said, "sometime in everybody's life he must chase a firefly in one form or another."

PEOPLE: *A Secret Life Of Howard Hughes?*

The secret life of Howard Hughes? Perhaps. James Phelan, a freelance writer who lives in Long Beach, Calif., will only say that, based on interviews with two men who lived with Hughes, he is writing a book that will be published by Random House. But Wallace Turner of The New York Times says that other sources have identified the men as Gordon Margulis, a barber with training as a practical nurse, and Mell Stewart, a waiter. Neither was available for comment.

* * *

James Salamites, 20, of Meriden, Conn., the man who crashed into President Ford's limousine last October, has been jailed in Cape May, N.J., on a drug charge. Picked up for a parking violation, the sheet-metal worker was searching his glove compartment for his papers when an officer spotted a hashish pipe there. A search uncovered five grams of hash, police said. Salamites was also charged with creating a disturbance by "screaming and yelling and jumping up and down."

* * *

Princess Grace of Monaco, her children and sisters were stopped by a beach guard in Ocean City, N.J., this week, who wouldn't let them into the water without their beach tags—residents are required to pin them to their suits. So someone had to go back to the Kelly ocean-front home and fetch the forgotten tags.

* * *

An Egyptian memorial tablet, carved in 1420 BC and discovered in 1967, went to President Ford this week—a Bicentennial gift from President Anwar Sadat. The tablet was presented by Rear Adm. Fouad Zikri, commander of the Egyptian Navy. It shows an Egyptian family pleading for eternal life for their dead son and, according to Zikri, symbolizes Egypt's determination to guard its national honor and liberty against outsiders.

* * *

Johnny Cash got an award from the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges the other day in Providence, R.I. It's in recognition for his work among prison inmates, his own rehabilitation after several jail terms and for kicking a drug habit. The 44-year-old country-Western singer thanked the judges for the plaque and "this nice warm lunch" but said that "most of all, I want to thank God for



Johnny Cash

. . judicial awa[rd]

June Carter Cash," his w[ife] since 1968. "That's what peo[ple] in trouble need," he said. "som[e]body that cares, somebody th[at] loves."

* * *

Paul Finney, 33, a former hi[gh] school cross-country runner, w[on] the 2d annual Grand Prix [of] Trays competition on Basti[lle] Day in Washington. The obje[ct] is to run 10 blocks from a re[s]taurant to Lafayette Park, ca[r]rying a glass of ginger ale on [a] tray. The glass must be half f[ull] at the finish line. Finney be[at] 62 other competitors, all wait[ers] or waitresses.

* * *

Parliament was discussing a su[b]ject dear to British motorists—pe[r]sonalized auto license plates. O[ne] abuse was listed by John Gilbe[rt], minister for transport: Indiv[i]duals might seek to obtain i[n]formation from the vehicle re[c]ord office in order to trace t[he] owner of a particular mark wi[th] a view to purchase (Conservati[ve] cries of "why not?"). The recor[ds] are kept on a confidential ba[sis] (cries of "why?"). For the reas[on] that if an MP was driving alo[ng] and saw an attractive young la[dy] in a car, he might ring up Swa[n]sea (the special plates recor[d] service) and get her particula[rs] (laughter). John Nott, a Tor[y], said he did not understand wh[y] it was a law-breaking activity [to] obtain the address of a blon[de] from her number plate (Conse[r]vative cheers).

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